THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,697—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 20th July.	INDIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	EGYPT †	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7500		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000		
26th "	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12358		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Mitchell	20th July 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON)

via SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	3rd August 1912.

Fares from Rs. 325 to Rs. 330, according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time,	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	18th July	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	19th July †	6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 24th instant, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,

17th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct]

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga.	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.............£400,000
RESERVE.............£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

103, Olive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K., T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.................. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund...................... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.............. " " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager,

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" — 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.	150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.

In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (In liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified MECHANIC to drive a Motor Roller and a Motor Launch. Applications stating fully the qualifications and pay required, should be forwarded to the Undersigned with testimonials on or before the 20th instant.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE. I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

3 STAR ATTRACTIONS 3

AT

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,

CHURNI ROAD.

1. THE REIGN OF TERROR.

This coloured film depicts a very touching event that took place during the days following the out-break of the French Revolution. The Marquis of Lucemay was a French nobleman, who, fifteen years before the Revolution, had shown mercy to a poacher named Jacques Morin. When the Revolution broke out, the poacher's son became a leader of the Republicans. The Marquis and his daughter were captured and thrown into prison. The poacher's son now repayed his debt of gratitude by saving both father and daughter from a horrible death.

2. JIM'S INDIAN BRIDE.

A stirring story of adventure in the wild west, full of excitement from start to finish.

3. PARADISE LOST.

A most amusing and instructive comedy.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FILMS FOR SALE. Tel. No. 1271.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.... ....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CAPITAL (Paid up)........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)........................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund...........................$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
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Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
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Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

1¼ hour { TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY. } 1½ hour

7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

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THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergère.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..................................£ 1,360,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

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Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTAPLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager.

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HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Fine Household Soaps.

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WANTED.

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J. F. SHORTT,
General Manager, R. D., Umar Daraz.

The 9th July, 1912.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Litho Press incomplete.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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NORWICH AND LONDON
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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable, landed property at Purbhadevi Road, near Elphinstone Road Station.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under the power of sale, reserve to the mortgagee in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1910 and on account and at the risk of the estate and heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Marwadi Nathoo Bhootaji, the following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at or near Purbhadevi Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,055 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the passage belonging to the Lessor Peeraji Marooji Boreker, on the West and North by the public street, leading to the Purbhadevi Road and on the South partly by the said Lessor's ground and partly by the other piece of land, leased to the mortgagor, Nathoo Bhootaji and which said piece of land forms part of the pension and tax land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-1827 together with the messuage, tenement, chawl or dwelling-house, standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3409 (15 A) and Street No. 875 N and 873-N.N. and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mortgagor Marwadi Nathoo Bhootaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 91 Packages Aniline and Alizerine Colours.

Under instructions from the P. and O. S. N. Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Victoria Dock, No. 10, unclaimed warehouse on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods salved from the s. s. "Delhi" landed s. s. "Mooltan" and s. s. "Arabia."

C. W. M. C.—2 cases Aniline and Alzerine Colours.

F. B. and Co., 75—Packages Aniline Colours.

U. I. S. W. M. C. 14 casks. Alizarine Colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SILVERWARE SUCH AS PRESENTATION CUPS, BOWLS, &c.

Under instructions from the P. and O. S. N. Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW. THURSDAY, the 18th July, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on account of the concerned the following goods salved from s.s. "Delhi," ex. s.s. "India."

E. H. J. 2—1 case Brand New Silverware such a presentation cups, bowls, candlesticks, tray, flasks, cigarette, lamps, tobacco pouch, pin case, cigarette case etc.

E. H. J. 1—1 case fishing rod.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1912.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE BEST WEARS,
for India.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

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For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 15.] [BOMBAY, JULY 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 3-16		1-4
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
6 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8	un	chgd
aBar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-4	un	chgd
a do. 2 months' nence...	27 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-4	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4-87 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady fair demand.
Futures Quiet.
Manchester Firm very active.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 800 „
Imports ... Nil.
Mid-Americans ... 7·22+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·94	6·89	6·79
—01	—01	—02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·74	6·70	6·69
—02	—02	—02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·69	6·70	6·71
—02	—02	—02

New York Official Noon call Oct 12·31 Jan. 12·38.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·30 Jan. 12·38.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 500
„ Exports to Great Britain ... Nil.
„ Exports to Continent ... 11,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 12·40—10
Futures—Month of Oct 12·13—18
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·21—19
{ Advanced early on favourable cab'es and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation,

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct ... 12·34—22
Futures month of Dec ... 12·35—22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37—1-4
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal
Do Name of Ports—London—Nominal
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,290,000
Tone—Quiet—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...
Do Month ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1 4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Steady

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 61 3+6d
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7 1-16—unchgd July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Steady
Karachi Barley per Quarter 24 July-Aug London Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 16 1-4 unchgd July Aug.—Sellers Quieter.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 86 3-4
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 3-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 1-8
English best selected copper £ 79 1-2

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d.

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

Wool auction sale opened to-day firm with good business done.
Total offered during sale 37,000.
Vicanere first white unquoted.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 9 1-2.
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 8 1-4
Candahar first white unquoted.
Candahar ordinary white highest 9 1-4
Candahar ordinary white lowest 7 3-4
Bicanere white highest 8 3-4
Bicanere white lowest 7 1-4
ARRIVALS :—
H " Queen Alexandra".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug
Tone—Firm—Higher prices asked—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... None offering
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 5 3-4
Months of Shipments August—Sellers
Tone—Firm closed steady—Strong and active in sympathy with—Hamburg
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 17 9 3-4
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers
Tone—Firm, but nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3—Aug—Value.
Do. 11 4 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 3—Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11 6—July—Value
Do. 11 4 1-2—Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 6—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 7 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 6—Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 7 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12 9—July—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2—Dec.—Value

Tone—Nothing doing—Firm—Holders asking higher prices

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [16TH JULY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th & 14th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	30	36,629
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	32	38,479

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The tone of the market is steadier. The quotation for T. T. opened 1s. 4d. but 1-32d. better was soon available in most quarters. There has been however, little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills are scarce, the rates being 1s. 4 7-32d. for this month and 1s. 4 1-4d. for August, 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146
Shanghai „ ...198 1-4
Japan „ ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Rates opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 5-8 for the Settlemen and have improved during the day. A moderate business has been done, and the tone of the market is steadier at the close.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement ... „ 95 12 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver again closed unchanged at 27 3-4 for ready and 27 7-8 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 60 1-4. The local market opened steadier and rates have advanced during the day, closing as under for ready and forward. There has been rather more business doing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23	15	9
Australian „	„	23	15	9
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	„	70	9	0
1st Settlement ...	„	70	9	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	70	12	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	„	79	15	0
1st Settlement ...	„	79	15	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	80	2	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A sharp decline is advised in the American markets owing to long liquidation on more favourable weather reports. The local market opened easier, partly in sympathy with American advices, and partly owing to the improvement in weather conditions locally. Good Broach opened at Rs. 313-14, and during the morning declined to Rs. 312 on reports of rain up-country. The rainfall has been widespread, and will afford general relief and will also cause an improvement in crop prospects all round. This afternoon at Colaba, the market was quiet with little enquiry and good Broach was done at Rs. 311. Closing prices are as under, the tone of the market being quiet.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues moderate. Prices are rather easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	320	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	311	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	307	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	305	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	299	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	296	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	280	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	270	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	277	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	288	Dec.
„ „ „ ...	„	289	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	261 1-2	Jan.
OLD CROP.			
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	296	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	268	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	279	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales 10,000
Total receipts 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·86	6·82	6·72	6·67	
—08	—07	—07	—07	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·62	6·61	6·62	6·62	6·63
—08	—08	—07	—08	—08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steadier owing to better advices from Home.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 1 0 B.T.
September ... „ 12 0 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 11 0 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet
We Quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 13 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Nothing doing.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0 D J Nominal

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... .. Rs 12 15 0 B. T.
Forward ... „ 13 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 47 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 7 6 R. T.
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 9 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,760 X D
Bank of India ...	66 1-2 C D
Central Bank of India Ld. ...	28 1-4
Eastern Bank ...	88
Indian Specie ...	64 C D

MILLS.

David ...	455 Sept.
Kohinoor ...	780 „
Manookji Petit ...	2,695 „
New Great Eastern ...	247 1-2
Standard ...	1,337 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	169
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	187
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord. ...	300
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 1-4

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej ...	695
Tapti Valley ...	542 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	1,546	bales.
Wheat ...	43,492	cwts.
Linseed ...	28,418	„
Rapeseed ...	12,203	„
Gingellyseed ...	24	„
Poppyseed ...	6,951	„
Groundnuts...	284	„
Castorseed ...	6,579	„
Rice ...	5,852	„
Myrabollams...	955	„
Cottonseed ...	1,780	„
Mowraseed ...	8,831	„
Gram ...	15,459	„
Joowar ...	1,113	„
Maize ...	Nil	
Barley ...	2,904	„

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—29 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 9,540 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts oil cakes, the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co ; 60 bales wool, P Moorlidshar; 72 bales wool, M Joosub.

City of York s—450 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—40 casks skins, Nizamudin ; 55 cwts casin, Indo-Colonial Dairy Co ; 117 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 75 deer horns, G Suchedina ; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

City of York s—3,500 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, 5,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—4 cases yarn, A DeSouza and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—4,450 cwt crushed bones, J. Livingstone and Co; 71 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ville de Cran s—200 cwts turmeric bulbs, M. Soonderji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—104 bales sawri cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co; 26 bales hemp, E. Oomersey; 8 cwt cattle horns, E Mahomed.

Egypt s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Furth s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1996 cwt linseed, J. Fechiri; 2,002 cwt linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weisenfels s—50 bales savri cotton, L. Dewraz and Co; 28 cwts rapeseed, Mowji Khotau.

Fruth s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—50 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 11 bales cotton, Jaffer and Sons.

Ischia s—56 cwts raisins, T Canji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium, Abrahim E J Abraham; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, R Baghosha ; 10 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 20 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 15 chests opium, Mirjamal Gajanand; 10 chests opium, Jaharmal Samirnol ; 20 chests opium and 15 chests opium, M Gajanand.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—24 cwts yallnuts, F Cawasjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—50 cwts olibanum, Samji Monilal and Co; 201 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3-1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3-1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LANCE.—July 4 at Murree, the wife of Captain Lance 19th Lancers, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Football : R. A. T. A. vs. the Hornets, Cooperage.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 12-40 p. m.
Bombay University Senate adjourned meeting, 5-45 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Being busy is often synonymous with being happy."—Chicago News.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Medina," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "India" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish March...Vira el Torero..........F. Popy
Overture ....Bronze Horse ....Auber
Valse ....Weaner Madlu ....Ziehrer
Grand Fantasia on Popular Works ......Edward Greig
Dream Picture...The Phantom Brigade...Myddleton
Selection ....The Girl in the Train...Leo Fall
Sketch from Suite
Americana ...The Watermelon Fete...Thurban

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Lal Mal Ramchandra, a mistry, who was removed to the J. J Hospital, died from injuries he had received under circumstances already reported in yesterday's issue.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Gordhandass Devidas at Mahim Bazaar Road. The hay, that was stored there, was burnt, damage being incurred to the extent of Rs. 54.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. D. Mercer, Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, who resides at Matchin's Hotel, reports to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 160 from his room.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject :—"The Human mind, in the world visible and invisible." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Laurenco Marques per. extra s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th July. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN.—Monsoon conditions were very pronounced in Bombay yesterday, there being a continuous down-pour of rain the whole day. The Esplanade and the open space along the Railway line were filled with water and roads in the native town were also flooded. A huge tree near the Bhattia Bagh came down and damaged telephone and tramway wires. The Bori Bunder siding for this reason could not be utilized and the cars had to be sent to the Grant Buildings siding. The repairs to the telephone wires were immediately effected, but the tramway wires could not be laid.

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday this Association celebrated the feast of its patron Saint in the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope", at Kalbadevi. In the absence of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, who is in Europe, the Spiritual Director, the Revd. A. Martin, S. J. said Mass. A very large number of members of the Association and their poor approached the Holy Table. During Mass some select hymns were sung by the Sodality Choir of the "Christian Mothers". After Mass a general meeting was held in the Parochial Hall at which the Revd. Father Martin also presided. There were also present the Revd. C. Fonseca, the President of the three circles and a large number of members and well-wishers. Reports were read by the Secretaries of respective circles, Mrs. L. C. Rodrigues, Miss L. Baptista and Miss E. Rowe. The Revd. Chairman in addressing the meeting, thanked the members for the good work done during the year and suggested the making of useful articles of clothing for the poor, as was done in Spain.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Students of history have heard, or read something about the French Revolution and that dark period which has been justly called the Reign of Terror. Historians have recorded the story of a French nobleman, who on the outbreak of the Revolution, was caught by the mob and condemned to die with his daughter. The nobleman would have certainly fallen a prey to the fury of the rabble, but his life was saved by a young man whose father the nobleman had spared fifteen years before.

A very fine coloured film, depicting this touching episode, is being shown this week at the America-India Cinematograph, together with several other interesting subjects.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 15th July to 6 a.m. on the 16th July :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Plague.........	1	1
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		120
Same date last year............		80
Small-pox	nil	nil

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending 5 a.m. yesterday :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Dongri ...	5	0
Kumaharwada ...	2	0
Tarwadi ...	1	1
Bhyculla ...	1	1
Parel ...	1	1
Total...	10	3

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Deceased Wife's Sister.

CHURCH AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Primate's views upon the duty of the Church to respect the law of the land, with particular reference to the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, exemplifies the casuistry, or obliquity of vision, which characterize priests in all such civic relations. No one supposes that, were the Church a private body, like some little Bethel congregation, it would not be free to decide for itself upon what terms it would or would not extend its peculiar privileges to its members. It would then be upon the footing of any other social or religious organization, religious sect or club; and those who wished to belong to it might justly be asked to conform to its rules, however absurd. But the Church of England is constitutionally a part of the State of England. It is ready enough to insist upon all its high rights and privileges; at the same time it obstinately wishes to repudiate all corresponding obligations. It is almost inconceivable that a priest in the position of the Primate should feel himself at liberty to encourage his clergy, even indirectly and rather by innuendo than positive command, to refuse compliance with the law of the land.

Any honest man, whose mind was not enfeebled by ecclesiastical sophistry, and the corroding blend of an eager desire for temporal, with spiritual, supremacy, would see at once that one of two courses ought to be followed. Either the Church should dissociate itself, once and for all, from the State, (which is a consummation most devoutly to be wished) or as long as it enjoys the great advantages of being a State-endowed and recognised institution loyally to accept and obey the laws of the State. At present marriage with a deceased wife's sister is as lawful as any other marriage. Yet bigotted clergy are found to refuse the sacraments to men and women so connected on the preposterous ground that they are notorious and open evil livers. That is too strong even for the Primate. So it was necessary to convene a Synod of some thirty-five bishops, to pass the wise resolution that while this could not no longer be fairly alleged, the Church might still look upon such marriages as ecclesiastically irregular, though perfectly regular under the law of the land.

The underlying assumption is that the Church, while grasping at all the gains of a formal alliance with the State, reserves to itself plenary power to annul any State laws which may seem to jeopardize its treasured monopolies. In other words, the Church whose business it is to keep its flock in the completest possible subjection, has, from the earliest days, arrogated the right of intervention and virtual control, at the three great events of life, Birth, Marriage and Death. And it furiously resents any common-sense legislative change in the law affecting these events, the Church view of and the Church control over them. No single feature in social existence, of anything like equal importance, more emphatically calls for reform than the law of Divorce. And there is no force equal to the force of the Church which would exert itself more violently against allowing any such needed reforms to be made. The Church is indeed purely re-actionary in all matters of that kind ; for in every improvement it sees only a danger to its cherished monopoly. While thus pretending to be a State Church, and greedily appropriating every possible gain from that alliance, it is always seen in moments of crisis to be utterly insubordinate; and in intention at least an inveterate law breaker, in profession an open contemner of the law.

It may not much matter to the comparatively small number who marry their dead wife's sister, whether the local clergyman admits them to "communion" or not, but the attitude which the Church is adopting, the official exhortations of its Primates when a conflict between the ancient policy and tradition of the Church, and the progressive good sense of the community expressed in enabling laws, arise, is sure to disgust thousands, who, whatever their religious convictions may be, dislike a foolish, rigid, antiquated absolutism. Let the Church abandon the State or obey its laws.

LEX.

The Shorthand Writer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To competent stenographers in India nothing appears more astonishing than the continual appearance in the columns of the daily newspapers of advertisements for shorthand writers and typists from whom arduous and responsible services are required at disgracefully low wages.

To this only two reasons can be attributed. First, it seems that in India the value of shorhand is, perhaps, not so much appreciated because, probably, there are few persons who speak ex tempore and, consequently, very capable shorthand writers are not in great demand. The second is that perhaps some employers have only a faint idea as to what qualifications are necessary for a competent stenographer. They generally engage poorly equipped lads on poor salaries who prove more or less failures. Practically speaking, shorthand writers should fetch higher salaries than book-keepers etc., since book-keeping involves mechanical labour to some extent, whereas shorthand requires a great mental effort, dexterity and varied experience on the part of the individual. A stenographer should be able to write at least 150 words per minute and correctly to transcribe the same into longhand, with a proficiency on the typewriter at the rate of about 20 to 30 words per minute. He must possess, besides, a good knowledge of English, precis-writing, corresponding and general office routine. With these qualifications one easily command the initial salary of £ 2 per week in England.

Why then should not a stenographer in India get a salary of at least Rs. 80 per mensem to start with ?

How difficult it is for one to reach the speed of even 100 words per minute is apparent from the fact that in all India in the past three years (1909-10-11) twenty candidates presented themselves for the London Chamber of Commerce senior examination and only five passed the test !

Grossly ignorant of this fact it is deplorable that experienced stenographers are placed by some employers on the same footing as poorly equipped lads, and offered ridiculously low salaries ! Discrimination is surely necessary.

In England, on the Continent, and particularly in America, thoroughly capable shorthand-writers are much appreciated. While the President of the United States receives as his salary dols. 50,000 a year, the next highest salary is paid to the official stenographer of the Senate's proceedings, namely 25,000 dollars a year ! Next to America is, perhaps, England where the shorthand writer is regarded in all professions as a "sine qua non."

Again, in India, there seems to be a tendency for engaging graduate shorthand clerks, although they may not be fit for the very purpose for which their services are required. A man who has not graduated but who possesses the requisite ability in shorthand can safely be relied upon, since experience has proved that without a good knowledge of English one can never be expected to write shorthand at a high rate of speed and correctly to transcribe the same. Besides, it is admitted fact that to be well versed in the winged art of phonography a good deal of time and considerable practical experience are needed.

It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that even a non-matric, possessing a good knowledge of English and long practical experience in shorthand, would decidedly give much more satisfaction in his work than a junior graduate-stenographer who may have just got out of a shorthand class with a laudatory certificate.

In view of what shorthand writers and typists have at present to contend with, and in order to safeguard their employment and to secure better salaries and other improved conditions in the future, it would be very advisable if they were to rally together with a view to organisation on a sound footing and form themselves into a union either on their own account or in conjunction with some other body of workers, already established, and having identical objects.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Rajkot, July 15.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

YESTERDAY'S SPORT

RESULTS OF BANGALORE FIRST DAY.

Football in Bombay, Simla and Calcutta.

PROGRESS OF THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

Favourable weather prevailed, and there was an excellent attendance for the first day of the Bangalore races. About a dozen bookmakers were present in the first enclosure and the racing was good right throughout. Results :—

MACINTIRE PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Lauder's Tom Chaucer, 7st. 12lbs...A. Kuhn 1
Mr. Apcar's Bachelor's Art, 8st. 2lbs......P. Kuhn 2
Col. Deseraj Ur's Metal Maid, 8st. 4lbs, McGlone 3

ALSO RAN :—Lithosian 9st. 11lbs ; Wavehill 9st. 2lbs ; Eva B. 8st 10lbs ; Mary B. 8st. 4lbs ; Vic's Pride 8st. 0lbs ; Pantry Girl 7st. 13lbs, Lucullus 7st.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Tom Chaucer ; 4 to 1 against Eva B., Vic's Pride, and Pantry Girl ; 5 to 1 against Lithosian ; 6 to 1 against Wavehill, Lucullas, Bachelor's Art ; 8 to 1 against Metal Maid ; 10 to 1 against Mary B.

THE RACE :—A good start. Wavehill and Metal Maid were leading at home turn when Tom Chauber came away. Won by a length and a half: a head between Bachelor's Art and Metal Maid.

Time :—1min. 20secs.

C. B. PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Maharaja of Mysore's Chemise. 6st. 2lbs......................... Harrison } Dead heat.
Mr. Lakhshmi Kantaraj Ur's Crowbar, 9st. 4lbs.......... Northmore. }
Maharajah of Mysore's Harebell, 9st. 12lbs..Bland 3

ALSO RAN :—Pearl 10st. 4lbs., Valient 9st. 12lbs, Alchemist 8st. 2lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Pearl; 3 to 1 against Harebell and Alchemist; 4 to 1 against Crowbar; 6 to 1 against Valiant and Chemise.

THE RACE :—Harebell was half of a length behind the dead-heaters.

Time :—1 min. 6secs.

In the run off Crowbar won by a length and a half.

BETTING :—6 to 4 Cowbar.

Time :—1 min. 5 secs.

PONY SCURRY—3 furlongs.
Mr. Rangasawmy's Lady's Maid, 7st......Melsom 1
Nawab Moinuddin's Mandeville 9st......A. Hoyt 2
Col. Desaraj Ur's Goodhope 7st. 3lbs...McGlone 3

ALSO RAN :—Safety Pin 10st. 10lbs.; Mauveron 9st. 12lbs.; Premoa 9st.; Master Priam 7st. 8lbs.; Mignonette 6st. 12lbs.; Nyria 6st. 13lbs.

THE RACE : Lady's Maid had the race well in hand all the way. Won by a length and a quarter; three quarters of a length between second and third.

Time 38 secs.

HORSE TRIALS.—One mile.
Mr. R. R. S's Criton 9st. 4lbs..............Brown 1
Messrs. Das and Paria's Nuncio 7st. 6lbs......Khun 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas 9st. 12lbs Firth 3

ALSO RAN:—Bull's Run 8st. 7lbs ; Wise Hawk, 8st ; Eustace 7st. 4lbs.; Sporran 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Wise Hawk, 7 to 1 against Black Douglas, 8 to 1 against Bull's Run and Eustace, 12 to 1 against Sporran.

THE RACE:—Wise Hawk led for the first two furlongs, after which the favourites came away strongly. Won by a length and a half ; a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 44 4-5 secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—4 furlongs.
Maharajah of Mysore's Red Patch 6st. 3lbs. Harrison 1
Mr. Rungaswamy's Lady's Maid 7st. 3lbs. Melsom 2
Mr. Sattar's Token 8st. 12lbs. ....Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN :—Evening Herald, 9st. 10lbs.; Kismat II 9st. 4lbs.; Molly D. 7st. 7lbs.; Mignonette 7st, 4lbs.; Cadoga 7st. 0lbs.; Brynbella 6st. 11lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Evening Herald, 2 1-2 to 1 against, Kismet, 3 to 1 against Token, 6 to 1 against Red Patch, 8 to 1 against Molly D, 12 to 1 against the others.

THE RACE:—A poor start, Kismet II was left. The winner led right through and won by three quarters of a length, half a length between the second and third.

Time :—52 secs.

PONY TRIALS—5 furlongs.
Mr. Goculdas's Asfundier 9st. 10lbs...........Hoyt 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Zarti 7st ......Abbas Sheriff 2
Mr. Oosman Sait's Grey Mist 7st. 6lbs .....Melsom 3

ALSO RAN :—Hachel 10st. 4lbs., Aasud 9st. 3lbs. Red Monk 8st. 4lbs., Bandy Dick 6st.

BETTING : 6 to 4 on Aasud, 3 to 1 against Hachel and Asfundier, 5 to 1 against Red Monk, 6 to 1 against Zari, 12 to 1 against the others.

THE RACE:—Grey Mist led to the second furlong where Asfundier passed him, Zari coming next and finishing in that order. The favorite was badly beaten. Won by a length and a half, a head between second and third.

Time—1 min. 12 secs.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. (5) : Y. M. C. A. (2)

Everything was against good football on the Cooperage last evening. When play started large patches of water covered parts of the ground, and as rain fell at intervals during play, the affair simply resolved itself with the keeping of an engagement. The Gunners scored within fifteen seconds of the start, Roche cutting through the "Young Men" like a knife. After a few minutes' play the Civilians, who played one short throughout, attacked and McDermott and McClumpha each ought to have scored. Eventually D'Souza who was lying offside, without even a back between him and the goalkeeper banged the ball into the net, the point being allowed to the general astonishment. The astonishment was increased a few seconds later when McClumpha added a second point for the Wodehouse Road team. Thereafter, however, the Gunners made no mistake and before the interval was announced Thompson, Roche and Howe each added points for the Gunners. At half-time the score was :—

R. G. A.....................................4 goals
Y. M. C. A..................................2 goals

The second half was almost devoid of interest. About half way through Roche scored from a penalty. The Civilians, however, did some attacking -McClumpha and McDermott both refusing offers of goals made to them. The final score was :—

R. G. A.....................................5 goals.
Y. M. C. A..................................2 goals.

The teams were :—

R. G. A.—Goal, Quinn ; backs, Roach and Stawart ; half-backs, Jerram, Thompson, and Roke ; forwards, Bakewell, Howe, Roche, Spain and Robinson.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor ; backs, Hewitt and Hildreth ; half-backs, Belton, Knight and Lamb ; forwards, Ives, McDermott, D'Souza and McClumpha.

Referee :—Mr. Bench.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	6	5	1	0	16	3	11
R. G. Artillery ...	6	3	2	1	14	8	8
Bombay Gymkhana...	6	3	1	2	12	5	7
R. A. Temperance ...	5	3	1	1	8	5	7
Byculla M. I.... ...	6	1	2	3	4	10	4
Hornets ...	5	2	0	3	4	13	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	6	1	0	5	8	17	2

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

In the I. F. A. Shield Competition, second round, the Black Watch played the Rangers on the Calcutta ground which was very slippery owing to the recent heavy rain. The military team won by two goals to love. For the first few minutes the Rangers played well, Lindsay and Smart missing by a few inches. From a corner Turnbull for the Black Watch scored in the first half and O'Donnel in the second with a lovely shot.

The match between Sovabazar and Chinsura (first round) took place on the Sovabazar ground and ended in a pointless draw, both sides losing a good many chances.

LIMBS COVERED WITH ERUPTION

Could Not Rest Night or Day. Itching and Burning Sores. Scratched until Blood Came. Gave Cuticura Soap and Ointment a Trial, and Is Now Quite Cured.

"My legs and arms were covered with large sores and I could not rest night or day for irritation. My trouble began with white spots and spread to a rash with itching and burning sores. It would spread up my arms and legs and was unbearable, and then it would leave me the same as if I had been burned. I could not endure anything on my arms. I suffered for over a year. The irritation was so bad that I scratched until blood came.

"I had the services of a doctor and was none the better. He said I might have to go to the infirmary, but I thought before I would go there, I would give the Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I am quite cured now and wish I had tried them sooner, and saved doctors' expenses. I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment to anyone who has skin trouble, for they completely cured me of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. Mutch, Old Moss, Gight, Fyvie, Aberdeen, N. B., July 14, 1911.

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES.

To treat disfiguring pimples and blackheads gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment on the end of the finger, but do not rub; wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India but a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book will be sent post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., (Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The Durand football tournament will begin on September 23rd, 1912. The camp will be opened on the 9th of September, 1912. Entries close on September 2nd (midnight). Entrance fee is Rs. 25. The following prizes will be offered for competition :—1. Durand challenge cup which will be retained by the winning team for one year. 2. Simla challenge cup, to be retained by the team who wins the tournament for three years in succession. 3. The Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne's cup to be retained by the winning team. 4. A silver medal to each member of the winning team and a cup to the captain. 5. A cup value of Rs. 150 to be retained by the second team, provided 15 teams entered. 6. A bronze medal to each member of the second team.

The camp accommodation has been improved and everything done to make the camp as comfortable as possible.

The committee will consist of Sir T. R. Wynne ; Lt.-Col. Maxwell ; Col. Dowell ; Mr. S. Finney ; Rev. H. C. Martin ; Mr. J. Scott ; Mr. A. Ellis ; Capt. Watson Smyth, Honorary Secretary.

Up to date two teams have entered, viz, South Lancs and Royal Scots.

POONA TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JULY 16.

The Harris football tournament open to regiments and batteries in the 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions, will begin at Poona on the 19th of August and the 6th (Poona) Divisional football tournament on 2nd September next.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th July, 1912.

157. Meeting—A meeting for all members of the Corps will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday 18th July, 1912, at 9 p.m.

Every member is particularly requested to attend.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

158 Strength The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted as follows:

No 123 Gunner W J Mason, No 2 Sub-Division, No 2 Company,

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Jam of Las Bela arrived at Karachi on Monday evening and will be in residence for a week. The object of His Highness' visit is primarily to meet Major Benn, Political Agent, Khelat, who will arrive on the 18th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of 921,200 gallons kerosine oil.

The steamer Washington, 2659 tons, Captain C. Stege arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of bulk oil.

The steamer Furth, 2640 tons Captain C. B. Saegert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney via Colombo with a general cargo.

The steamer Belle of Ireland, 2771 tons, Captain S. A. Weeks sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Arab Steamers Co's. steamer Bahrein 1402 tons Captain G. C. Grant sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 15th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Turbett	R I M Survey
H M S Espiegle	Comdr Lefroy	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 16.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Banca	3,798	Potter	M & M Co
Belle of Ireland	2771	Weeks	T M & Jo
Beme	1899	Younger	S. Wallace and Co
Dunrobin	2,319	Carr	T Morrison & Co
Furth	2640	Saegert	Volkart Bros
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Karnak	2005	Glazebrook	......
Masunda	3178	Burne	W & A G & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Umta	3492	Wilson	M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Lime	M M & Co
Washington	2659	Stege	Standard and Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shatton	......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3513	Barcham	Shanghai	7-7	P & O Co
F Ashburton	2833	Mathews			T M & Co
G Mohamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	19-7	B & P S N Co
H Budrie	1633	Fisher			Arabs Steamers & Co
K Konig	3176	Holdt			A Strandes & Co
M India	4193	Gorton	Aden	20-7	B & O Co
N Lord Stanley	3056	Clebbon	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A G & Co
O Bahrein	1403	Grant			Arab Steamers Co
Q Rahmani		Green	Jeddah	20-7	Bo & P S N Co

Offside Q

Langdale	2294	Gadner			W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barala	1899	Butler			M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Mitchell	L'pool		W & A G & Co
4 Vadala	2164	Lima			M M & Co
5 Upada	3382	Logan	Calcutta		M M & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3014	Masson			J M & Co
8 Chyebessa	3931	Neilson	Antwerp		M M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2438	Bebhair	Hamburg	20-7	W & A G & Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	20-7	R N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	1417	M M & Co
15 Tremorvah	2223	Mitchel	K'chee	17-7	Ralli Bros
16 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	Repairing		B P Trust

M W D D

Ischia	2481	Bels'to	Hongkong	16-7	R Line

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hossein	K'chi		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamed			... ..
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi		Bo I N Co
Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Karachi		Bo I N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Furth	Saegert	Sydney, June 5
	Washington	Stege	N York, June 2
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, July 4

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Belle of Ireland	Weeks	Calcutta
	Bahrein	Grant	Persian Gulf

The steamer Upada, Capt. Logan, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Beme, for Rangoon, &c.
" Furth, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived in London on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left Port Said on the morning of the 15th instant. The same Co's steamer Mombassa, left Port Said on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Natal Line s s 'Umona Homeward bound arrived at Weymouth on the morning of the 13th inst.

The Ellerman Line s s Locksley Hall sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the evening of the 13th instant. The same Company's steamer City of Athens arrived at Liverpool homeward bound on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Austria, left Trieste on the 10th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 1st August.

The German East Africa Line s s Somali arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day via Lamu.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
17	m	0 52	27 8	m	6 46	14 7
		1 38 a	30 2		7 45 a	16 11
18	m	1 43	27 7	m	7 34	15 6
		2 20 a	29 7		8 32 a	16 10
19	m	2 35	27 2	m	8 23	16 10
		3 3 a	28 8		9 21 a	16 11
20	m	3 31	26 6	m	9 15	18 3
		3 48 a	27 7		10 13 a	17 1
21	m	4 34	25 11	m	10 17	19 8
		4 35 a	26 5		11 10 a	17 5
22	m	5 47	25 5	m	11 33	20 10
		5 25 a	25 4			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	17 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h 10m	Sunset	7h 19m
"	18 (Thursday)	"	6h 11m	"	7h 19m
"	19 (Friday)	"	6h 11m	"	7h 19m
"	20 (Saturday)	"	6h 12m	"	7h 19m
"	21 (Sunday)	"	6h 12m	"	7h 19m
"	22 (Monday)	"	6h 12m	"	7h 18m

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 21st, 10h. 48-4m. a.m., Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m. Last Quarter, Aug. 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 17th July, 1912.

THE NIZAM AND HIS MINISTERS.

It is evident from the speech made by the British Resident at Hyderabad when announcing the change in Ministers, that local gossip had been busying itself with the personal affairs of the Ruler, which are usually excluded from the sphere of local asperities. But, as Colonel Pinhey remarked, rumours and baseless stories are the current political coin of Hyderabad, but when they invade precincts that are tabooed and misrepresent the policy and actions of the central figure in the administration, exposure and reprimand should follow. It would be undignified for the Nizam to defend himself against calumnies of this kind, except when they are traceable to particular individuals, and then the punishment is swift and appropriate, and so the Resident used the occasion for deprecating these attacks and making an important statement based upon his own knowledge. "I am here to correct these mistaken notions," said Colonel Pinhey, "and I can assure you, after very close and intimate observation, that we may all look forward with the utmost confidence to a happy, prosperous and progressive future for Hyderabad so long as His Highness is spared to guide its destinies." This official verdict, which may be taken as reflecting the views of higher personages than the Resident, should silence local detraction, for the Nizam's task is difficult enough without the superaddition of malignant assaults upon his person and policy. The administrative alterations, explained by Colonel Pinhey, are the result of Sir Kishen Pershad's desire to be relieved of his duties as Minister and have none of the significations attached to them by the local scandal-mongers. There has been no friction of any kind between the Nizam and his Minister, who has laid down the duties of a responsible office on his own initiative, chiefly for reasons of health and a desire for the rest which he could not obtain as the executive head of an administration which claimed all his time and energies. When he entered upon office almost a dozen years ago, the ex-Minister had few of the traditional privileges attached to the appointment, because they had been subtracted from it for reasons of policy and by the Nizam's resolve to conduct his own Government, a decision which was the outcome of the encouragement given to him by Lord Curzon and Sir David Barr. We need not recall the incidents which led to the reduction of the ministerial powers as they are familiar to students of Hyderabad politics, but the present situation of the State shows that the decision has produced the happiest results, as at no previous period of its history have its finances and general affairs been so redolent of good management. These issues are largely ascribable to the reforming activities of Sir George Walker, who recast its currency and expanded the visible assets to half a dozen crores of rupees, while curtailing expenditure in every direction and exercising a ceaseless supervision over all branches of the administration.

But those remarkable changes would have been impossible without the wholehearted support of the Nizam and his Minister, and that was never withheld on any occasion during Mr. Walker's decennary. Hence an estimate of Sir Kishen Pershad's work must take count of his close association with a period that has been so productive of good results, and this fact was not overlooked by the Viceroy last year when he went to Hyderabad and gave the present Ruler much excellent advice concerning the future of the State. For Lord Hardinge then spoke in the most appreciative terms of the services of the Minister whose resignation is now announced, while Colonel Pinhey's regretful allusion to his practical disappearance from local affairs may be taken as a corollary to the earlier eulogy. Sir Kishan Pershad, however, still retains the Peshkarship, which has been a heritage of his family for almost a century and has a considerable salary attached to it, though under ordinary conditions the holder of the office takes no active share in the administration. The most striking feature in the alterations now announced is the reappearance of the historic name of Salar Jung in the sphere with which it has been periodically connected since the middle of last century, when the first bearer of the title took over the disorganised administration at the age of four and twenty, with results that bulk largely in the story of Hyderabad. His grandson, who is three years older than he was when selected by the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daulah, now succeeds to the office which he held for three decades, and there is a general wish at Hyderabad that the present Salar Jung may retain it as long as his illustrious ancestor. He enters upon it as a three years' probationer and under conditions which are a striking contrast to those of the early fifties of last centry when the chaos at Hyderabad was comparable with present day Persia, though there were no local tribes in revolt against the Government. That phase of its history is recorded in the State yellow books and the biographies of its great Minister, and we need not re-tell the story on the present occasion though it is worth examination as a study in mutations. It it too soon to appraise the talents of the youthful Minister, as that may be done to better advantage a year or so hence when he can be judged by the results of his stewardship, but it may be stated that he is well equipped mentally for the responsibilities of the office, though he has had no administrative training except that derivable from his association with the management of the family jagirs.

This, however, is a temporary drawback which will disappear with coming years of experience and self-reliance. Meanwhile the Nizam has met the deficiency by appointing Nawab Syed Hossain Bilgrami *in loco parentis* to the budding statesman. The Nawab becomes his chief adviser and will have to be consulted upon all administrative affairs until the new head of the executive is strong enough to be entrusted with undivided control. Prior to his retirement a few years since, Syed Hossain—whose titular designation is Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, and fully expresses his personality—had been connected with the State for thirty years, having assisted in its evolution from discord and misrule to the stage at which Sir Salar Jung left it at the commencement of the eighties. He is, therefore, amply qualified as a guide and instructor, and stands high in the estimation of the Government of India and the India Office while he is extremely popular with all classes of Hyderabadis, local gossip never having attempted to besmirch his probity or motives. His present appointment has come to him unsought, and he emerges from well won retirement in response to the Nizam's personal wish that he should give the new Minister the benefit of his wide experience of local affairs with counsels of wisdom which no one is better fitted to impart. These are the present conditions. Their result must be gauged by the happenings of the future which we hope will be in consonance with the anticipations so admirably expressed in Colonel Pinhey's politic survey of the situation, for Hyderabad is a picturesque and valuable survival of Mughal India, and there is a general wish that nothing may occur to dim the good fortune that has come to it after long days of adversity and wanderings in the financial wilderness from which it was rescued by the late Nizam and Mr. Casson Walker.

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Trans-Persian Railway.

In recent times no project has been more warmly debated than the proposed Trans-Persian Railway, and so far, it must be admitted, the bulk of informed and expert opinion at Home has pronounced judgment against it. The opposition was led by the military correspondent of the *Times* who, while he cannot claim to have been invariably justified in his contentions on general matters of our military policy, has certainly in this instance succeeded in arranging a considerable force of, *prima facie*, sound reasons why the scheme should not be prosecuted. He declared, first, that the Indian Army, owing to the absence of power of expansion, is unfit to bear the strain such a railway would impose upon it, that it would be impossible to reinforce the Indian Army from Home, and that the construction of the line would mean the end of our political independence. The correspondent, we think, was indiscreet here. Had he confined himself to the purely military objections, he would have been on ground on which he would have carried much support; but we cannot realise that the fact that the Indian Army would be unduly strained by the construction of the railway would necessarily involve the loss of our "political independence." The correspondent's gibe at Lord Hardinge need not be taken too seriously; but he was on firmer soil when he urged an impartial investigation of the question by competent Britishers instead of by international financiers. Further light has been thrown on the matter by the brief report of the debate in the House of Lords, published in our telegram columns to-day. Lord Curzon led the case against the scheme. He elucidated the contention of the *Times'* correspondent regarding the strain that would be imposed on the Indian Army, when he emphasised the point that the strategical consequences might involve the sending of troops to Persia, the advancing of the Indian frontier and other complications. Lord Lamington followed and declared the scheme to be full of danger and that it presented no advantages. Lord Morley, however, somewhat discounted the vehemence of the opposition when he stated that nothing had been said or done which could prevent us, with diplomatic decency and consistency, from withstanding the report of the Societe d'Etudes. Sir Edward Grey had, we think, already made this clear in a statement to which the ex-Secretary for India referred. What the Secretary for Foreign Affairs said was, in effect, that while the question was an open one it would not be statesmanlike nor wise to say that they would always bind themselves to the statement that there should be no trans-Persian railway. The debate in the Lords has left the matter where it was before, and its only use was to elicit from the Government reiteration of the statement that we had not bound ourselves to either one view or the other. After all, the matter is still strictly one for close investigation. Many questions cannot fail to be involved in the proposal, and all these must be answered before Great Britain decides for or against. We will have to be satisfied, for example, whether the economic possibilities of the future, a reasonably distanced future that is so say, are sufficiently inducing and whether our political interests in Persia, and along the various frontiers in which we are interested, will be affected, and in what manner. But Lord Morley also raised, what is as important a point as any, namely, the guarding against the possibility of suddenly finding that the Persians have placed concessions, damaging to our political interests and strategically menacing to our frontier, elsewhere. He said we have no desire to make railways ourselves but in view of that possibility we certainly do desire the option of making the railways. It is at this point the matter must rest for the moment; but we think it is obvious that if to-morrow, or twenty years hence, Russia, for example, seeks to secure preferential treatment in respect of railway concessions across Persia, it will be necessary for Great Britain either strenuously to oppose such a project, or actively to assist in its promotion, for, whether there should be a railway or not, it is certain that if there is one we must be in it.

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French Inventive Art.

We have long ago given up the hopeless attempt to vie with France in all matters belonging to the sacred domain of Art. The inartistic Briton is a by-word in France, his lack of perception for the finer details of delicate enjoyment has become almost a national tradition, a mental image to be classed with the projecting teeth and angular outlines of Miss Bull, and the check suit and side-whiskers of her parent. In matters gastronomic, for instance, the uncouth islander betrays his barbaric instincts, thick slices of steaming meat from which the juice oozes, underdone beef and overdone potatoes from the favourite 'plat' in most households, while a solid fruit tart occupies the first place in popular favour where sweet dishes are concerned. Such obtuseness disgusts the Frenchman. He is surprised and grieved that any instinct promising enjoyment should be satisfied by such gross methods: he has interwoven a thousand light and poetic fancies into the very material function of feeding, his inventive art is only excelled by his descriptive fancy when he comes to label the dishes he has composed. The chef who is the inspired author of that production the "peche Melba" has for some time been absorbed in the creation of a still more succulent entremet, and has honoured a great actress, and added yet another laurel to her fame by naming his dish after her. "Fraises Sara Bernhardt" were introduced by him to a Select Committee of diners-out, who were scarcely able to express the rapture they felt as they savoured the first mouthfuls of this ethereal dainty. At the "Ligue des Gourmands" there was an Englishman present whose face wore a far away smile as the mixture of strawberries, pineapple ice, and liqueur, melted in his mouth. "Of what does it reminds you," asked a French neighbour in a voice broken with emotion. "It reminds me of the time when I was a boy at school," answered the prosaic Briton, "tastes exactly like the acid drops I used to eat." Acid drops indeed? And yet there are people who confidently believe in the possibility of an 'entente cordiale.'

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British and Italian Shipping.

The Italian Government gives plenty of evidence that it intends to extract full benefit for the Italian people from its conquest of Tripoli, even to the exclusion of friendly interests, which are already in existence. The other day we pointed out how the probable divergence of the stream of Italian emigration to the United States from that country to Tripoli, would make a difference to the revenue of British Trans-Atlantic steamship companies. But that is not all. Italy now seems to be embarking on a policy of development of her maritime carrying resources, which includes more than Tripoli, and seems to be mainly aimed at British interests. In the first place, it is being decreed that all supplies required from any country for Tripoli must be carried in Italian vessels; charterers are to be prohibited from employing any foreign ships. This provision is expected to affect especially British tramp shipping, and already British shipowners are reported to be making strong complaint. To substitute the services of the British tramp, two new Italian lines of steamships are to to be established to run between Italy and Tripoli. These are to receive a state subsidy, and already the Chamber of Deputies has voted two million lire for the purpose. Beyond this, however, the Italian Government has taken a step which effects British shipping more directly still. It has issued a decree that the transport of coal for the State railways can only be done in Italian vessels. The Italian import of coal from the United Kingdom is about seven million tons per annum, of which about 700,000 tons are Welsh or steam coal, and this hitherto has all been carried by British tonnage. The decree is already in force, and the outcry raised by shipping interests is naturally already growing loud. Seeing how strongly the shipowners are represented in Parliament, it cannot be long before something is heard of the matter at Westminster.

The Government of Bombay has issued a resolution appointing for a period of one year the consulting staffs of the various hospitals in Bombay with the addition of Dr. H. J. Jan Mahomed to the staff of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

A SOUTH AFRICAN SPRINTER.

LONDON, June 28.

South Africa supplied the winner of the 100 metres race at the last Olympic Games in the person of R. E. Walker. The green Jersey and South African badge is now well known on our tracks and it was again carried to the fore at Stamford Bridge (London), last Saturday, when the English Athletic Championships were decided. In C. H. Patching, South Africa possesses a really fine sprinter who ought to do big things before finally putting aside his racing shoes. He met the best men in England on Saturday, and well beat them all, being quite four feet to the good when the tape was reached. The time returned (9 4-5 secs.) flatters the runners and when allowances for the strong wind is made, the performance can be put down as equal to 10 secs. Patching is a fine object lesson to English runners regarding carriage of the body and arms, the head being nicely inclined forward and the arms extended at the side. Most English runners throw the head back, and the arms up or across the chest, which is not the way to run. Patching failed in another way however, and if ever a man threw away a chance, he did so in the "quarter." He was much faster than any of his three rivals in the final and could have given the best three yards or more in a "100." In spite of this, he forced the pace, and so acted as a wind shield for C. N. Seedhouse, his most dangerous rival. This was worth 4 or 5 yards to the latter and he profited by it, beating Patching by 4 yards at the finish in 49 4-5 secs. The South African would have won, had he slowed up round the first bend (having got the lead) and again at the second bend. He would thus have got two "breathers" and would have had dash for the finish. Had his rival challenged at the bends, he could have run alongside him, so compelling him to go several yards further without gaining the lead. Still, these mistakes do happen and Patching will, no doubt, profit. In spite of his two heats in the "100" and two in the quarter, Patching turned out again in the 220 yards. He had lost his dash however, and was beaten into third place through only a matter of a good yard behind Applegarth, who did 22 secs. with a favourable wind.

ENGLAND'S HOPE.

England has been awaiting the advent of another Shrubb for some time, but it is possible G. W. Hutson of the Royal Suffolk Regiment fills the bill. The merit of this young runner has been pointed out before in these notes and he gave further proof of his ability by easily winning the four miles championship on Saturday. He waited on his most dangerous rival for 3 3-4 miles and then ran the final lap in 63 secs. The full time was 20mins. 10secs. Just 7secs. slower than Kolehmainen occupied when beating Scott last year. The latter was again second and he certainly is an unlucky runner.

Germany was again to the fore in the half mile, Hans Braun winning nicely in 1 min 58 1-5 secs. He was not so convincing as last year, and the writer expects Sheppard and Jones of America to beat him at the Olympic Games. Another feature of the championship meeting was the thirteenth victory of D. Horgan in the shot putting. In this he broke a record, no other athlete having won thirteen English A. A. A. championships, though W. G. George won a dozen, ranging from half a mile to ten miles. Horgan's performance is a reminder that another Irishman in Hales of Bandon showed great promise in the one mile, Owen of Manchester just beating him in the final sprint with the watch showing 4mins. 21 2-5secs.

BOXING IN FRANCE.

Frenchmen have made big strides in boxing during late years, but the game received a set back at Dieppe this week. A series of international bouts were arranged and the refereeing left much to be desired. Digger Stanley and Ledoux had a return match and the former knew he would have to knock his man out to win, so he was compelled to drop his usual long range work and mix up matters. It led to his undoing, as he was knocked out in the seventh round when ahead on points. F. Delaney and A. Evernden of England were not given a fair chance against Marcel Thomas and Bernard respectively. The referee threw Evernden to the ground at one stage, when parting the men, and on the Englishman "going for the official" he was disqualified. Delaney was also disqualified, though he did nothing more than his rival. The happenings at Dieppe will not readily be forgotten and English boxers will certainly be disinclined to box there again.

The scene of all, however, occurred in the Carpentier v. Khuas match for the middle-weight championship of the world. The referee was very busy parting the men when the American managed to get in close and "get busy." In the nineteenth round, Carpentier's manager jumped into the ring and claimed Khuas had struck a foul blow. He was dragged out, but then threw up the sponge as a signal that Carpentier was defeated. It is difficult to understand the action, as had the Frenchmen lasted another round he would have gained the verdict.

NEW GOLF CHAMPION.

E. Ray of Oxhey gave a splendid exhibition of golf during the open championship at Meinfield this week. His long driving proved a great asset, and as he combined steadiness with it, his scores were exceedingly low. He gained an early advantage by accomplishing the first round of 18 holes in 71, G. Duncan being second with 72, whilst H. Vardon did 75. The last named drew up a bit at the second round with a score of 72 as against Ray's 73, whilst a 77 caused Duncan to drop behind. Ray still further improved his prospects by accomplishing the third round in 76 as against Vardon's 81, and a fourth round of 75 gave Ray a total of 295. Vardon made a grand effort in the fourth round, his 71 taking him within 4 of his rival. J. Braid also had a 71 in the second round and he finally finished third with 303. Ray's win was generally popular, he and Massey of France alone having broken the sequence of wins by Vardon, Taylor and Braid in recent years. The winner is a native of Jersey 34 years of age, and a man of powerful physique, weighing 14st. as some of his admirers found when shouldering him to the hut after he had finished. Vardon was unlucky and took six strokes at the seventh, eighth and ninth holes of the third round.

CRICKET.

Hobbs and Rhodes proved themselves worthy representatives to open the innings for England against Australia in the Test Match at Lord's this week. Their performances in South Africa and Australia had prepared home sportsmen for something good and the spectators were not disappointed. Their partnership of 112 for the first wicket was better than it appears, the pitch being very difficult at time Rhodes is often looked on as a purely defensive batsman, but he showed he was something more than this by scoring 51 out of 76 in less than an hour. After rain had stopped play for an hour, Hobbs (on an easier wicket) commenced to overtake his partner and he had scored 50, when Rhodes was out to a fine catch at the wicket for a grand 59. It was the more worthy, because the innings was interrupted three times and the pitch was changing all the time under sun and rain. Hobbs succeeded in making his first century in a test match on English soil and he hit fifteen 4's in his stony of 2 3-4 hours, which yielded 107 runs.

When the English captain declared the innings closed, with 310 up for 7 wickets, there was little prospects of a finish. Contrary to the predictions, the wicket played easily on the third day and the Australians were able to defy the attack. Kelleway rendered grand service by staying in 4 hours and 35 mins. for his 61 runs, and Macartney's 99 was one of his very best efforts; his hits numbering a 6 and fifteen 4's. Foster and Barnes did not come off this time, and it is probable we shall see a fast bowler included in the next match.

An interesting ceremony at the conclusion was the presentation of a silver cup to Lid, Gregory, Captain of the Australians. He will also receive a sum of money, the amount of which has already reached £200. Cricket, of course, is a law unto itself and men playing as amateurs are permitted to accept money testimonials.

POLO.

Enthusiasts gathered in force at Hurlingham to see the final of the Champion Cup tournament on Wednesday. The form shown by the Old Cantabs when beating Eaton in the semi-final led many good judges to fancy their prospects against Tigers in the final. It proved a most exciting game, as ofter Tigers had saved 6 goals to 1 in the first three periods, the Cantabs improved, so that the scores were 6 all when the last period began, Capt. Bellville scores a five goal with a back hander ten minutes from the end however and so enabled Old Cantabs to secure the trophy.

MOTORING.

The Grand Prix promoted by the Automobile Club of France proved a big success marred only by a fatal accident to one of the men taking part.

D. B. Brown, an American amateur, driving a Fiat led at the end of the first day, having averaged 73 miles an hour. He could not maintain it however, finally finishing third, only to be disqualified. Boillot (Pengeot) gained the premier honours for France, his time for the 960 miles being 13 hours 58 minutes 2 secs, an average of 65 1-2 miles per hours. Wagner on a Fiat came next with Rigal on a Sunbem (English) third in 14 hour 33 minutes 36 secs. Two other Sunbeams followed, so that England won the team trophy. The event of this is all the greater, because the cars were in the restricted class, whilst the first and second were unrestricted as to horse power.

Rigal also took the special prize for the restricted class, so England's showing was excellent.

IN GENERAL.

With no English runners, the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil on Sunday, did not attract so many sportsmen from this side of the Channel as usual. In Guerlain's Hopper proved the winner, Lancaster getting his mount home by a head, a close thing for a long distance steeplechase.

The lawn tennis authorities will send an English team to Australia at the end of the summer, even should France beat our men in the Davies cup matches.

The Russian officers and their mounts showed to advantage in the team jumping for the King Edward Gold Cup at the International Horse Show, winning the coveted trophy with only 17 marks against them, France 19 1-2, and England 36 1-2 bad marks, coming next.

The Australian eight competing in the Grand Challesge Cup at Henley is a powerful combination and the visitors ought to do well.

A. C. Johnson excelled himself in the Hants and Warwickshire match by scoring his highst total (175), and following this up by a not out innings of 100, which sent him to the top of the batting averages.

The English mare, Lady, beat all the foreign and Colonial cracks in the high jump at Olympia on Tuesday, clearing the bar at 7ft. a fine performance considering the animal is but 15-2 hands high.

Pte. Stauton, 1st Middlesex Regiment beat W. Kalehmainen of Finland, H. Siret of France, Hans Holmes of Canada, and other good men in a 15 miles running race at Cardiff on Wednesday, his time of 1 hour 22 mins. 24 secs. being exceptional considering the strong wind.

Cambridge furnished the winner of the 50, 100 and 440 yards and winning races against Oxford on Wednesday, and also won the water polo match.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Revised Courses for the Matriculation.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 2nd of August next, when new Fellows will be assigned to Faculties as under:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E.,—Arts; Mr. R. S. Cree Brown—Engineering; and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim,—Arts.

The Senate will also consider the desirability of holding the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene twice a year and raising the fee for admission to the examination.

As recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate, Major L. T. R. Hutchinson will move (i) That all the words after the word "held" in Regulation 63 in Medicine be 'deleted' and the following "substituted" instead ;—"twice a year in Bombay, commencing on the third Monday in June and the Thursday following the fourth Monday in November." (ii) That the following sentence be "substituted for the first sentence in Regulation 66 (page 112):—"Each Candidate, whether offering both Parts of the Examinotion or one Part only, must pay to the Registrat a fee of Rs. 75.

Sir Balchandra Krishna will move as recommended by the Syndicate, that the M. D and M. S. examinations be thrown open to all persons holding the L. M. and S. degree of the University.

The senate shall also consider the desirability of framing regulations enabling candidates at the Agricultural and Engineering examinations, who fail by a small margin of marks in one subject to pass the examinations, on the recommendation of a majority of two-thirds of the examiners, and Dr. H. H. Mann will move a resolution to that effect in the terms recommended by the syndicate.

The next item on the agenda before the Senate will be the courses in Science, Geography and Vernacular for the Matriculation examination under the revised regulations and Dr. Mackichan will move (i) That the courses prescribed by the Educational Department in Science, Geography and Vernacular be approved, subject to the following modifications and re-arrangements: (a) That in Science, the work of the first three standards should be limited to Nature study in the departments of plant and animal life; (b) That Human Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid should be studied in the fourth and fifth standards; (c) That the accompanying courses should be the practical and theoretical courses for the sixth and seventh standards; (ii) That the certificate required from candidates for the Matriculation Examination under Regulation 18 of satisfactory knowledge in Science should cover only the last two years' course, and (iii) That for the Matriculation Examination in 1913 and 1914 the certificate required from candidates of satisfactory knowledge in the prescribed course in Science be restricted only to the theoretical part of the two years, course, and that from 1915 the certificate should cover the whole practical and theoretical course laid down for the last two years.

SENSATION IN NEW YORK.

WITNESS IN CORRUPTION CASE MURDERED.

Police Lure Unfortunate Man to His Death.

AN AMAZING CRIME IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

New York has been deeply stirred by the murder of a man named Rosenthal, the chief witness in the enquiry beginning to-day into the charges against the police of corrupt connivance regarding gambling hells.

Rosenthal was a well-known gambler, and accused the police of participating in gambling profits.

He met his death by being called out from his hotel into the street, where he was killed by a fusilade of shots from a motor-car. The latter had six occupants, two of whom were recognised as policemen. All escaped.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAILS.

New Agreement Said to be Complete.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The conferences between Sir B. P. De Villiers Graff, the South African Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. L. Harcourt, and Mr. Herbert Samuel and the Union Castle Company, have resulted in an agreement which is on the point of being signed, thus satisfactorily settling the long-standing controversy regarding the South African mail service.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

Sir George Kemp Resigns at Manchester.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Sir George Kemp, M. P., for North-West Manchester, has resigned.

The Liberals of his constituency have been fearing his resignation for some time, and requested him, should he decide upon it, to postpone it till the end of Parliament.

[Sir George Kemp, who, at the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, abstained from voting, is the Chairman of Kalsall and Kemp, the well-known flannel manufacturers, of Rochdale. He has been in Parliament as a Unionists, winning the Haywood Division for that party in 1895. The introduction of the Tariff Reform movement sent him into the ranks of the Free Fooders, and he withdrew from politics at the 1906 election, to reappear later as a full-blown Radical. He was born in 1866, and was educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he figured in the Classical Tripos. He represented his University in the cricket field, and also played for Lancashire in 1885. He served in the South African war with the Imperial Yeomanry. He is married to a daughter of the third Earl of Ellesmere, and received his knighthood in 1909.]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Heavy Slaughter at the Battle of Sidi Ali.

ROME, JULY 16.

It is officially stated that the Italians lost sixteen killed and seventy-three wounded at the battle of Sidi Ali recently.

It is further stated that several hundred bodies of Turks were found after the fight.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 16.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 194 votes to 4.

Speeches were made by the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister, dwelling on the relations of Turkey with the Powers, which, it was stated, with emphasis, were generally good.

The speeches expressed especial gratification at the renewal of Great Britain's warm friendship, which was a guarantee for the future.

It is reported that Mahmud Mukhtar has accepted the portfolio of War.

GOVERNOR OF BORNEO.

Future Administrator's Course of Study.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Reuter learns that Mr. Aylmer Pearson, who is to succeed Mr. Ellis, as Governor of North Borneo, will not assume the office for possibly three years.

He will first be attached to the Colonial Office, and subsequently to the services in the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, with a view to studying methods in those territories.

TOLL OF AIR.

Two more Military Aviators Killed.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Two military aviators, Oliveres and Zekuthki, have been killed as the result of falls at Bourgen-Bresse and Sevastopol respectively.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The aviator named Latham has been killed while hunting buffalo in the French Congo.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Australian Position in the Fifth Test Match.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The fifth test match in the triangular series began at Lord's to-day. The South Africans batted first and compiled 263. Taylor scored 93.

Australia replied with 86 for two wickets.

MR. NOEL PATON, Director General, Commercial Intelligence, arrived in Karachi, yesterday afternoon from Bombay by the Quetta mail. He is staying with the Hon Mr. Webb. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce will meet him and hold an informal discussion this afternoon.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Discussion in the House of Lords.

QUESTION OF INDIAN MONEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Curzon raised the subject of the Trans-Persian Railway.

He declared that the railway would alter the whole future position of our rule in India, and would necessitate a revision of her defence. The Government had gone so far in supporting the scheme that it would be difficult for them to retreat. His lordship emphasised the point that the strategical consequences might involve the sending of troops to Persia, the advancing of the Indian frontier and other complications. He demanded the publication of the views of military experts.

Lord Morley replied on behalf of the Government. He said that, after Sir Edward Grey's recent statement, it was difficult to understand Lord Curzon's attitude. Government had in no way encouraged the Societe d'Etudes beyond the negative encouragement of refusing to prohibit their operations so far as could be done. Nothing had been said or done, which could prevent us, with diplomatic decency and consistency, from withstanding the report of the Societe d'Etudes.

Lord Morley, in general, repeated Sir Edward Grey's arguments and assurances, especially with reference to the effect of railways in promoting the tranquility of commerce.

He concluded: "In retaining the option of asking for railway concessions, when the time comes, we have no design to exclude foreign enterprise. To do so would be disadvantageous to Persia, with no great advantage to ourselves.

Lord Morley continued: "We have no desire to make railways at present ourselves, but we wish to guard against the possibility of suddenly finding that the Persians have placed concessions, damaging to our political interests, and strategically menacing to our frontier. We desire, therefore, the option of making such railways ourselves, but the Government hope that Lord Curzon will remember the strictly conditional situation, in which Government stand, with respect to these proposals."

Lord Lamington said the scheme was full of danger, and presented no advantages.

Lord Inchcape said he hoped no Indian money would be squandered upon the project. It was all wanted for railway development at home.

Lord Crewe said he was entirely in accord with Lord Inchcape. He had no desire to spend a single rupee of Indian money on such a project. Lord Curzon, he said, had blamed the Government under a wrong impression with regard to their attitude.

The matter then dropped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 16.

The *Sind Gazette* writes: "We observe that special copies of the Indian Railway Administration Report, distributed for official use, contain a map of the Indian railway system which includes a large inset showing the proposed Indo-European Trans-Persian Railway. This latter map is headed "London by rail to Bombay" (5,700) miles in seven days. The route (which is marked in red) passes through Brussels, Warsaw, Kiev, Baku, Teheran, Kerman and Karachi.

We may congratulate the designer of the map, Mr. J. H. Trott, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on placing the terminus of the Great Trunk Line in Bombay. We are not sure that Calcutta would not have been more accurate, because the Calais-Calcutta Trans-Continental Express will undoubtedly be one of the great trains of the near future.

Mr. Trott has clearly exhibited greater foresight than some of the leading lights in the Presidency capital who appear to regard the approaching seven days' link between Bombay and London with something akin to alarm. With Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta all welcoming this great project, however, Bombay can hardly allow itself to be left out in the cold. Some people have greatness thrust on them. Perhaps Bombay will be one of the favoured few.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Australia Joins in Britain's Protest.

MELBOURNE, JULY 16.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, has informed Mr. Harcourt that the Commonwealth joins in the protest sent by Great Britain to the United States, with reference to American ships receiving a preference in the Panama Canal dues.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO EXEMPTION

WASHINGTON, JULY 16.

The Senate yesterday debated the Panama Canal Bill. Several senators were opposed to the exemption of American and coasting vessels, and emphasized the need for a scrupulous observance of treaty obligations.

Senator Root declared that the proposed discrimination was entirely unjustifiable. He said the United States could not in good faith abrogate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If the matter were referred to The Hague Convention, the judgment of the Convention would probably make the United States refund the tolls to the British, French and other nations. It was impossible to calculate the vast debt, which would be thus imposed on the country.

ANTI-RUSSIAN RIOT.

PEKING, JULY 16.

The Russian Minister has demanded compensation and the punishment of the authors of the outrage in Khotan.

HUGE WHEAT CROP.

NEW YORK, JULY 16.

The break in wheat prices is due to a report from the North-West of the prospect of the greatest crop in history. Threshing returns from Kansas indicate a yield of one hundred million bushels.

CANADA AND DEFENCE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, had a long conference with Mr. Winston Churchill to-day.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

"Startling" Increase Proposed to the Cabinet.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that some perturbation has been caused in Liberal circles by a statement made by Mr. Massingham, in an article published yesterday, that there is danger of the Government losing the services of Mr. Lloyd-George.

"Happily," says the *Chronicle*, "there is no fear of such a disaster. It is incredible that he should contemplate quitting the Cabinet on the ground of naval expansion, for which his speech at the Mansion House in July 1911 was largely responsible."

Mr. Harold Spender, in the "*Daily News*", says it is understood that the Cabinet yesterday discussed the startling estimates submitted by the Admiralty for an increase of expenditure by four millions in 1913, largely on behalf of the Mediterranean.

THE STRIKE.

Extension to Liverpool and Birkenhead.

LONDON, JULY 15.

A meeting at Devonport, of some of the "moderate" leaders of the strikers this afternoon raised the hopes of a settlement, caused by the postponement till to-morrow of the statement Mr. Asquith promised for to-day.

The attacks by strikers on free labourers at Tilbury have necessitated the drafting of 400 Dublin Fusiliers into Tilbury Docks.

Ten thousand dockers have struck at Liverpool and Birkenhead, resenting the establishment of a clearing-house to work the Insurance Act, and also to select the fittest men for employment which, the strikers say, practically starves out older and less employable men.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The executive of the Dockers' Union, Liverpool, has passed a resolution regretting that the malcontents have persuaded members of the Union to strike.

The resolution approves the establishment of a clearing-house.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Some hundreds of demonstrators in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park yesterday evening burnt copies of the Insurance Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Remarkable Suggestion by Mr. Harold Cox.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, under the editorship of Mr. Harold Cox, contains an article wherein it is declared that the Viceregal system in India has broken down. Excessive centralization, it says, must be qualified. India cannot be ruled from Home by the Secretary of State. The only way of meeting the governmental and sentimental needs of India is to make one of the Royal Princes the representative of the Sovereign, with a high official as "Dewan."

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

All the Colonies Represented in the Scheme.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Committee of the Imperial Exhibition of 1915, met to-day under the presidency of Sir Pieter Bam, and selected Earl's Court as the site. It was decided to raise a guarantee fund of £30,000.

Lord Strathcona guaranteed £5,000. All High Commissioners and Agents-General are now connected with the scheme.

MR. GEORGE'S ASSAILANT.

Sentenced to Two Months' Hard Labour.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The student who assaulted Mr. Lloyd George at Kennington on the 13th inst., has been sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Mr. Lloyd George deposed that he was pulled violently to the ground.

The Magistrate said these frequent assaults on Ministers must be most strongly checked.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Parade of Competitors before the King.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 15.

Lazaro, a Portuguese competitor in the Marathon race, has died from sunstroke.

Australia, to-day, won the 800-metres team swimming competition, America being second and Great Britain third.

Great Britain won the ladies' 400-metres team swimming competition.

America won the 1,600-metres relay running competition, France being second and Great Britain third.

On the conclusion of the athletic competitions the prize-winners were marshalled in the Stadium in front of three platforms, where the King, Crown Prince and Prince Charles crowned with wreaths the firsts, seconds and thirds respectively.

A solid phalanx of Americans headed the array. Heralds, with a flourish of trumpets, announced the names as the prize-winners went up.

McArthur, the Marathon winner, being clad in the South African colours of green and gold, was, perhaps, the only one to wear his wreath with dignity, the appearance of the others, mostly clad in flannels and lounge suits, being somewhat incongruous.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 16.

Thorpe, (America), has won the Decathlon. The second and third places fell to Swedes.

In the team race of 8,000 metres cross-country, Sweden was first, Finland, second, and Great Britain, third.

THE McCORMICK CASE.

Another Libel Suit against The "Burma Critic."

THE D. S. P'S. COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 16.

In the Chief Court, to-day, the Government Advocate, filed a libel action on behalf of Captain A. M. C. L. Finni, D. S. P. claiming Rs. 15,000 damages against Mr. C. Arnold, editor and proprietor, of the *Burma Critic*, Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, manager and part-proprietor of the newspaper, and Mr. P. H. Reply as printer.

The plaintiff stated in his plaint that on April 28th 1912, the first two defendants falsely and maliciously wrote and published, and the third defendant falsely and maliciously printed in respect of plaintiff's office and duties as District Superintendent of Police in the *Burma Critic* two articles entitled respectively "Mockery of British Justice."

In the first article the defendants falsely and maliciously stated and imputed that the plaintiff by reason of his friendship with one Captain H. B. McCormick, a planter of Victoria Point Sub-division, entered into a deliberate conspiracy with Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, Margui, to shield McCormick from punishment for the crime of abduction and rape and to protect and suppress evidence forthcoming against him in the enquiry made into the charge.

In pursuance of the conspiracy the plaintiff conducted enquiries so as to be an elaborate judicial farce, that the plaintiff twisted and strained every regulation and rule in the accused's (McCormick's) favour and took every advantage (meaning unfair advantage) of the complaints who were paupers; that as a Government official, plaintiff condoned McCormick's misdeeds and committed the breach of trust it was possible to imagine and denied the complainants justice, flippantly, insolently and causelessly; that the plaintiff was a type of official who was unworthy of representing the King as serving the Empire, that one of the reasons why plaintiff did so was that he thought it did not matter because the complainants were pauper Malays; that the plaintiff had been false to all duties and ideals with which England's name was associated.

In the second article further allegations are made as to the plaintiff being an intimate friend of McCormick, that defendants had falsely and maliciously stated and imputed that the plaintiff had stated to the sub-divisional magistrate, Mr. A. W. Buchanan, that the enquiry which he was holding into the charge of rape and abduction was a "funny case." that he would devote all his attention to the rape part of the case and that if there was no evidence on that point he would throw out both cases; that it was clear that the plaintiff strove from the first to burk an enquiry into the accused's (McCormick's) guilt and not only allowed him to escape but helped him to escape; that from the time he took up the enquiry the plaintiff did everything possible to burk and quash the charges against McCormick, that on July 19th, 1911, after Mr. A W. Buchanan had issued a warrant for the arrest of McCormick the plaintiff tried to intimidate Mr. Buchanan into withdrawing the warrant and having failed in that, wired for instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, the charge against the accused being non-bailable, and that the plaintiff endeavoured wrongfully and illegally to obtain bail for the accused.

Further allegations made by the defendants were that the plaintiff conducted his enquiry with the utmost secrecy, and that he improperly examined and treated the complaints and their witnesses, that he received and sent telegrams to the Deputy Commissioner in cypher; that he improperly refused to allow Mr. Buchanan to see the papers relating to the case, and that he (plaintiff) between July 23rd and 27th entirely rewrote the papers in connection with the enquiry which was a most extraordinary suspicious proceeding on his part.

All the above statements being false had defamed the plaintiff, most seriously injured him and were intended by the defendants to injure him in his character, good name and reputation in respect of his office and position of a District Superintendent of Police.

By reason of their malicious and scandalous nature the statements had obtained very wide circulation having been copied into and made the subject of comments in various newspapers.

MR. ANDREWS' CHARGES.

RANGOON, JULY 16.

Mr. Channing Arnold, appeared again to-day before the District Magistrate, to answer the charge of having defamed Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, in two articles in his paper entitled "A mockery of British Justice."

Mr. Rutledge informed his worship before the hearing started that he was not filing another complaint. His worship proposed to stop the proceedings altogether and examined Mr. Arnold who said that he took absolutely sole responsibility for the article in question. Asked if he wished to say anything else the accused said "no, except to make my own protest along with my counsel at being committed to the Sessions before your worship has heard the evidence."

The Magistrate then charged the accused with defamation under Section 500 I. P. C. and committed him to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court sitting on August 13. His worship said the case was too serious to be adjudicated by the police court

EUROPEAN DEFENCE.

Calcutta Association's New Name.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

A meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association was held last night, under the presidency of Mr. W. D. Braithwaite. The object of the meeting was to change the name of the Association and to consider new rules.

The Chairman said that a change of some kind was needed, as was shown by the small attendance that night. Only 25 per cent. of the resident members were present. They were there to help every European in India, English, German and Anglo-Indian, official and non-official.

It was decided after some discussion to alter the name to British and European Association, and new rules were adopted.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Morea" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 15th instant.

THE Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 15th instant.

OUR RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Sir T. R. Wynne Discusses Finance with Bombay Chamber.

ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS.

A meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was convened on Monday afternoon for the purpose of meeting Sir T. R. Wynne, the President of the Railway Board. An informal discussion on various matters, connected with railway administration and finance took place. The Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, outlined the views of the Chamber on the Railway position generally. He advocated a discussion of future prospects rather than of past failures, and dwelt strongly on the power of money to insure against a repetition of the shortcomings of the past.

The Mackay Commission, he mentioned, had suggested £12,500,000 millions annually, but even a larger sum than this the Speakerconsidered was now required for some years, and he pointed out that the Budget allowance for the present year fell far short of the sum suggested by the Commission.

The chairman then asked whether any steps had been taken by the Railway Board and the Commerce and Industry Department to bring this matter prominently before the Finance Department, and if so, with what prospect of success? He considered it absolutely essential that a definite decision should be speedily arrived at. The recent deputation to Lord Crewe had been of value as throwing light on the subject of Railway finance, and the speaker asked what the Railway Board had to say to the various financial suggestions, put forward by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. Two other points Mr. Armstrong specially emphasized:—Firstly, that the Chamber deprecated the idea of an "expert enquiry"; and this view, they were pleased to find, was shared by Lord Crewe; and secondly that, given attractive conditions, money would be freely invested by the Indian public; on this latter point the Chairman laid particular stress.

Sir T. R. Wynne, in addressing the Committee, went carefully into every point raised by the Chairman. Government, he assured them, were fully alive to the difficulties with which the trade of India had had to contend in the past.

The President of the Railway Board then detailed various schemes which, it was hoped would be carried out with a view to remedying the difficulties of which the Chamber had complained. With regard, however, to the financial side of the question he mentioned that this was more a matter for the Finance Department; but he noted with pleasure the assurance of the Chairman that money would be forthcoming in India, if conditions were made more attractive and intimated that he would bring this fact to the notice of the Finance Member.

A vote of the thanks to Sir T. R. Wynne terminated the proceedings.

MINIMA RAILWAY RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Railway Department, with regard to minima railway rates. It points out that in 1906 Sir John Hewett, then Member for Commerce, promised an enquiry into the operation of minima rates and asks the Government of Bengal to ask the Government of India if that enquiry has been held and what was the result. The Chamber urges that the Government of India should be pressed to reconsider their refusal to entertain the proposal that the minimum rate on each railway should bear some relation to the cost of transport on that system to Bombay. About the objection that this would be preferential treatment, the Chamber points out that the western ports rightly take the fullest advantage of their nearness to Europe while they strenuously object to Calcutta merchants being allowed to take advantage of their nearness to the producing districts of the United Provinces, and claim that they must be artificially protected against Calcutta competitors. About the argument that the Government would lose revenue the Chamber adduces the result of reducing the minimum for coal by which Government profits from the East Indian Railway have increased since the change.

It is, in point of fact, highly probable that Government revenue would be adversely affected, for a uniform minimum rate system is really nothing but a system of protection in an eminently undesirable form. It ignores the natural advantages that particular routes may possess, and it denies to the commercial community the full benefit of the railways. Moreover, it involves duplication of rolling stock as was clearly proved six years ago when the question was last under discussion.

On the East Indian Railway line an enormous number of empty wagons are being constantly hauled downwards, and on the Great Indian Peninsula line an enormous number of empty wagons are constantly being hauled upwards. This needlessly wasteful proceeding might be largely avoided if the suggestion which the Chamber has made were adopted.

The East Indian Railway would regain some of its own traffic which has been unfairly taken from it by the operation of the rigid system of uniform rates. As the object of the minimum rate is to prevent railways carrying goods at a lost to the State the only reasonable basis is cost of transport and not mileage, nor vertical height, nor any single factor considered alone.

A CORRECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

On the 6th instant I telegraphed: "On a warrant from Chitagong Chinnatambi Moodelley, of Messrs. Burgess and Co,, Madras, a recently established a firm of commission agents, and six others, were arrested on charge of cheating. All the men, it is alleged, were connected as directors with a bogus insurance concern and had swindled a number of people" The arrested men have been admitted to bail. The true facts of the case appear to be that for some reason, not given in the complaint, the company refused to pay the amount due under one policy. On the strength of this the agent of the mominee filed a complaint charging the accused—amongst whom were one Burgues and some directors, with cheating. No charges of any sort appear to have been made in the complaint against the company as a whole, or against Chinnatamby Moodelley, nor does there appear to be any justification for stigmatising the insurance company with which the accused, are or were connected, as a bogus concern or for the allegation that the directors had swindled a number of people.

MORTALITY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The number of deaths in Bengal last year, increased by 40,000 to 1,715,000 owing to a rise in mortality from plague and fever. Births increased from 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 owing to a decrease in the price of food grains. The number of females was again double the number of males. Small-pox mortality was at the lowest figure since 1886.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Americans and the Northern Territory.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, July 2.

ALTHOUGH Australia was somewhat late in taking up officially wireless telegraphy, it appears that we are to have one of the most efficient systems in the world, and that it will be in full working order in the course of a few weeks. Very properly the Federal Government have adopted a policy intended to reserve to the Commonwealth control of this latest means of communication. The importance of the wireless system in connection with defence, especially in the naval branch, cannot easily be overrated. As a means, too, of keeping in touch with the mercantile marine, its possibilities and ultility are only just beginning to be understood. What its future may be as an adjunct to commerce can only as yet be surmised. But its has passed far beyond the merely experimental stage. Communication over long distances is now common, and the station at Pennant Hills, Sydney, which according to contract, must have a day range of 1,250 miles, has already "spoken" over a distance of nearly 3,000, and this, it appears, is not nearly its limit across water. Notwithstanding the rapid progress of recent years in the development of wireless, the science is little more than in its infancy and it is not unlikely that the future may hold some startling surprises in connection with it. Mr. Balsillie, the Commonwealth expert, is reported to have intimated that the "day range of a given apparatus" in Australia is only something like "two thirds that attained in similar latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere, while the night range is approximately three times that of the Northern Hemisphere." Other curious facts, which will no doubt stimulate scientific investination, have been brought to light in connection with the Australian installation. But it is not alone from a scientific standpoint that the new Commonwealth enterprise will prove interesting. The pratical applications or wireless are so numerous that this aspect will make a strong appeal to the sympathies of the people of this continent, and general satisfaction will be felt when the stations in the different capitals are in full working order, and Australia is brought into line with other progressive countries in this connection. Not the least important feature of the business is that by the completion of the stations, Australia will have a place in the scheme of British-controlled wireless stations, which will include Great Britain, India, and South Africa. Nothing can do more to bind the Empire together than abundant facilities for communication, and as these are multiplied and extended to foreign countries they may be expected to prove important factors in bringing about a better all round understanding and promoting peace.

AMERICANS SPYING OUT THE LAND.

The American landseekers who are touring the Northern Territory have, after a week's survey of portion of the Territory near the Demonstration Farm, split into two parties, which are respectively going to the south and south-eastern cattle country. Mr. Thomas received from Professor Gilruth a telegram in which it was stated that the Americans went out last Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Clarke, the Director of Agriculture, and travelled over a considerable area of land on horseback. They were favourably impressed with the possibilities of the country they had seen. Unsolicited the secretary to the party (Mr. Toze) handed to the Administrator the following signed statement;—The American landseekers returned to Darwin after a week's travel through the land within twenty miles of the Demonstration Farm at Batchelor. They spent a day at the farm, and rode over it from end to end, and were favorably impressed with the character of the land for the purposes intended. They considered that the area was fairly typical of the large extent of country inspected though they could see it was inferior to many other extensive tracts inspected. They think that for the purpose of demonstrating what the land can produce on different kinds of soil the area is well situated, and for the purpose of assisting small settlers and bringing up the standard of the stock in the locality which is of very low grade, the Demonstration Farm has the advantage of being centrally located. Professor Gilruth adds that they were about to start for the Katherine Roper, and MacArthur rivers Barclay tablelands, Anthony's Lagoon, Wave Hill and neighboring country. It is expected that the party will return to Darwin in about three months. It is confidently expected by the Administrator that the result of the trip will be to stimulate development of the Territory.

DISAFFECTION ON THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

In the course of an interview regarding the plebiscite taken by the New South Wales Post and Telegraph Association regarding the taking of extreme action if a majority favoured the adoption of a common platform, a member of the committee of the South Australian Association said:—"First of all it is fair to acknowledge that the increase given to post and telegraph officers during the past year were the result of combined representations, and were greatly appreciated by the service throughout. The discontent which still exists must not be taken as evidence of blind ingratitude on the part of officers. The causes of complaint so far as the telegraphists throughout the Commonwealth are concerned are more of an administrative character. The new classification of telegraphists, which the Public Service Commissioner put into operation last year is, however, a grudging compromise between previous rates of pay and what the combined associations claimed as just renumeration for various grades. Various artificial barriers, such as speed tests and examinations in Wheatstone working, have been instituted under the latest classification to minimise, so the telegraphists think, its benefits. These speed tests in particular are claimed by officers to be nerve tests rather than tests of ability, some of the smartest telegraphists having ignominiously failed under them. These men were and still are satisfactorily performing the most important telegraphic work in the chief offices. The persistent attitude of the Public Service Commissioner in decrying the value of telegraphists, work, and the reduction to the general divisions of many positions previously classified as those of telegraphists, are further causes of bitter complaint and uneasiness. So far as the South Australian officers are concerned, no attempt has been made to redress their accrued and accruing rights and grievances. Legal opinion has been obtained by the Association, which leads us to believe that the way to the Arbitration Court is hedged about by difficulties, which can only be overcome by a distinct agreement with the Federal Government as regards the grounds and limits to an action. Unless some such prior agreement is arrived at it will be futile for the officers affected to appeal to the Arbitration Court. In regard to the trouble in New South Wales, we cannot at present say anything. We believe, however, that the majority of the State Associations will favour registering under the Arbitration Act. Although the Associations as a whole are opposed to being brought under the jurisdiction of the Act, it is felt that this means of redress being the law of the land must be tested."

The affirmative vote given by the telegraphists throughout the Commonwealth in favour of "extreme action," which is generally taken to mean a strike, to redress their grievances, was brought under the notice of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Frazer said that the Federal Government had given the telegraphists in common with other Federal employees and opportunity of going to the Arbitration Court if they were dissatisfied with their present conditions of employment. That was an impartial tribunal, and might be relied upon to see that justice would be done. If the telegraphists were inclined to take the extreme action they talked about, all that he could say was that they should pause before they jumped. "I strongly advise them, not to take that action," added Mr. Frazer. A telegram received from Longreach discloses a state of affairs bordering on sweating in connection with the Longreach post and telegraph office. It was 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning before Monday's business was completed. One operator went on at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He had one hour for tea, and then worked right through until 7 o'clock next morning. Last year, it is stated, nearly 88,000 messages were received and despatched by two operators, who also worked in the mail-room.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The Minister of Defence announced to-day that Mr. A. C. Wright, the American expert, sent to Australia by Messrs. Pratt and Whitney to superintend the installation of the plant at the small arms factory at Lithgow, had been appointed manager of the factory for three years at £1,200 a year.

Fifteen hundred men have had their names placed on the list for work in connection with the formation of a naval base at Westernport Victoria. The list has now been closed. Senator Pearce stated to-day that in selecting men the first preference would be given to Unionists and the second to married men.

The announcememt that the British Admiralty had been asked to nominate an officer to be the second naval member of the Royal Australian Naval Board, was confirmed by the Minister and he added that it involved no change of policy. Captain Chambers had been acting only temporarily in that position, having been sent out to take command of the Royal Naval College, and it had been understood that the position would be filled by a British officer. This argument, that because the first man to hold the position was a British officer, the second appointment should be similar, does not explain why efficient Australian officers have been overlooked. Senator Pearce made a statement on the matter. "If we had had a naval service of modern ships," he said, "we should undoubtedly have been able now to fill these positions with Australian officers, but nobody who knows what the Australian navy has been, how it has been starved by other administrations, and of what the fleet has been composed, can say we have been able to train our officers for all the positions. We are filling these posts only temporarily. Appointments will be for only two years, and Australians will be trained and our officers highly skilled by that time. No one will welcome with as much pleasure as I the time when we have our own trained personnel with Australian officers in the highest positions. I believe the Australian, with training, is better than anyone, and I want to get trained Australians, more than others for the services. I will not say there is no Australian officer capable of doing this work, but I say Australian officers are being usefully employed, and are doing valuable work, where they are placed. It is the fault of the Governments of the past who have starved the navy."

New Zealand has for the present refused to send boys to the Royal Australian Naval College for training. The Minister of Defence invited co-operation some months ago with the idea that the naval cadets now sent by New Zealand to Great Britain might be trained in the new Australian institution. A reply from the Dominion Government informed him that they had decided to refuse Australia's invitation, because the establishment of a New Zealand navy was not contemplated, and there was no present necessity for training naval officers. Should such an eventuality occur the Dominion would be glad to co-operate with the Commonwealth.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

"There will be no reputation of the contract with the people of New South Wales to build the Federal capital at Canberra," said the Minister for Home affairs (Mr. O'Malley), regarding the numerous resolutions that are being passed by municipal councils and other bodies against the heavy expenditure to be incurred in constructing the new Federal city. Up to the present no Labour council has joined in the chorus of disapproval of the work. The creed of the Labour Party was no repudiation, The States had floated £300,000,000 on loans in Australia and Great Britain, and it would be just as honest to repudiate these debts as it would be for the present Federal Government to go back on the bargain with New South Wales."

CHINA AND A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

A reference to the exclusion of Chinese from Australia was made by the Chinese Consul-General two days ago, when he was welcomed by the Mayor of Ballarat. He said that he was somewhat disappointed at the decision of the Government to exclude Chinese from Australia. His people were peaceable and quiet, but they were awakening to Western civilisation, and as their adoption of Western methods extended they must necessarily look abroad. The time would come when they would ask and expect that they should be admitted to Australia on the same conditions as people of other nations were admitted.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

Commenting on Archbishop Kinealy's letter, the *Madras Mail* says:—That the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Simla has been given cause to issue a protest is most regrettable, but a cause has undoubtedly been given. The suggestion that the presence of a large number of foreign priests among Roman Catholic teachers in European schools in India must tend to diminish the loyalty of the taught is absurd and the use of it is unworthy. We do not know of any instance in which the evil apprehended has been discovered, and we are sure that if it were discovered it would be rebuked by the higher authorities of the Roman Catholic Church—a church, it may be added, which knows how to enforce obedience on the part of its priests.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6).

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

THE WAR IN TIBET.

Rumour of Surrender at Lhassa Denied.

DALAI LAMA'S PLANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong says with regard to the rumoured surrender of the Tibetans at Lhassa :—

"The true facts are that a number of Tibetans have fled owing to the indecisive nature of the fighting, and their want of ammunition and supplies. All the lamas of the Drepong Monastery, numbering 8,000, have gone over openly to the Chinese, and have been armed with guns. The Chinese position in Lhassa has infinitely improved. The Dalai Lama is reported to be mobilising more troops but has not, it is said, met with much success.

The wildest rumours are afloat about the Dalai Lama's future plans, and it is difficult to get at the truth. There seems to be no foundation for the report that the Dalai Lama intends to return to India, and one rumour says that he may go to Bhutan. The correspondent, however, hears on good authority that he will go from Pharijong to Ratung, where there is a large monastery of the red sect of lamas, the prevailing sect in Bhutan. There, with the Tashi Lama and the High Priest of Bhutan, he is to have a religious conference, and his future plans will depend on the result. It is said that if he cannot proceed to Lhassa, he will accompany the Tashi Lama to Tashi Lumpo.

In an interview with the Tibetan dignitaries at Pharijong, the Dalai Lama is reported to have said that they could make their own arrangements with regard to their personal safety, and he would take care of himself in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. He is also alleged to have angrily declared that too many cooks have spoiled the broth.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S TOUR.

Reply to Addresses in Dacca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal arrived at Dacca yesterday at 11-15 a. m.

Before he entered the Durbar Hall, several official and non-official leading gentlemen were introduced to His Excellency. At the Durbar Hall, addresses were presented by the Municipality, the District Board, the Land-holders' Association, the Moslem League, the People's Association and the Saraswat Samaj. His Excellency gave a joint reply to the addresses, which was thoroughly sympathetic.

His Excellency assured the deputations that Government would spend a substantial portion of their stay in the plains at Dacca each year. Amongst other things His Excellency declared that the punitive police force would be withdrawn from Munshigunj and Madaripur. Referring to the Dacca University scheme, His Excellency said that on the completion of the Committee's work he would consult public bodies regarding the proposal to found a college for zemindars' sons, His Excellency said he had referred the matter to Mr. Nathan for report.

To the Moslem League, His Excellency said:—

"Your interests are the same as those of your fellow Indians, whatever be their creed, and I think that you may trust me to do all I can to forward these interests."

A BARISAL STORY.

The following incident is reported from Barisal, as having taken place on the 13th instant during the Governor's visit there:—

On the evening of the 13th a cultivator was awaiting, petition in hand, at the ghat, and the petition was eventually handed over to His Excellency on his return from the town. It contained a complaint about the inconvenience felt by the cultivator and his neighbours, as near their houses a new morgue had been constructed.

His Excellency at once took the cultivator up in his carriage, drove to the locality and said he would consider the matter.

PILOTS' COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Owing to complainants from pilots that navigation in the Hooghly is being obstructed by smoke from lime-kilns, the Government of Bengal is considering amendments of the Smoke Nuisance Act. In other respects the administration of the Act is producing marked improvement.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT POWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 16.

Commenting on the Government of India Resolution enhancing the financial powers of local Governments the *Civil and Military Gazette* says ;—"It gives local Governments practically unfettered powers over the provincial services, considerably extends their powers in connection with the Imperial Services and marks a very great advance in the general scheme of devolution and decentralisation."

LAHORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 16.

Sir Louis Dane has consented to open formally the power station of the Lahore Electric Supply Company. The probable date will be in the middle of next month.

THE BROHI RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 16.

The local authorities here have sent back to the Presidency the contingent of policemen who were deputed to Sind for service in the Larkhana district in connection with the Brohi raids. The causes of the discontent in Jhalawan having been removed trouble on the Sind Border is no longer feared. Two or three casualties occurred among the Bombay policemen who fared very badly in the terrible heat of an unusually Upper Sind hot weather.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Historical Associations with Madras.

223 YEARS RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

The arrival in Madras in October or November of the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from Ahmednagar as relief of the Leicestershire regiment, now garrisoning Fort St. George and Bellary, will be an occurrence of more than passing interest, says the *Madras Mail*. It will be an historical incident and we understand that steps are being taken to celebrate it in a way worthy of the occasion.

The history of this regiment, for 223 years, is the history of Madras, in its making from the earliest days of the East India Company till the time of the Indian Mutiny. The 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is the modern representative in the British army of the old Madras European Regiment, afterwards the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers. Its connection with Madras goes back to the time of Charles I. when factories and settlements of the East India Company maintained small companies of European foot soldiers, at first for local defence, but afterwards—when the fight for supremacy commenced among the East India Companies of the contending European nations, Portuguese, Dutch and French—for the purposes of invasion and aggression.

Long before the Old Coast Army came into existence these companies of European foot soldiers were employed on active service in the Far East at Bencoolen, Bantam and Formosa where "John Company" had trading stations. In 1748 these independent and small companies formed into one battalion, 500 strong, under that remarkable soldier, Major Stringer Lawrence, and from that time it may be said to date its history as a regimental entity of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The battalion was called the Madras European Regiment in 1868. The first battalion proceeded to England for the first time after 223 years and though it has served since in all parts of the Empire, it has never returned to the Madras Presidency, the place of its birth and early fame. The Colonel-in-Chief is the Duke of Connaught and the Commanding Officer is Lieut-Colonel G. Downing.

THE KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

There are still a number of Mangal refuges with their wives and families in the Kurram Valley. They are to be given the option of returning to the Khost Valley, or of surrendering their arms. There seems no reason now why they should not move back into their own hills, as such lenient terms are being granted by the Afghan authorities.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* reports that Shahgassi Dost Mahomed Khan has been appointed Governor of Khost, in the place of Mahomed Akbar Khan degraded and dismissed.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge have accepted the invitation of the Simla Fine Arts Society to open their annual exhibition on the 5th of August. The exhibition will remain open till the 10th of the month.

The Viceroy's visit to Delhi towards the end of this month will last about a week.

Owing to bad weather, the field day of the Simla Volunteers, and their inspection by the Viceroy has been postponed.

SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Intimation was received by the last mail that medical advisers at Home have pronounced Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson free from any organic disease. He has also greatly improved in health.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

Sir John Hewett will leave Simla on the 19th instant, and proceed to Meerut for about four days, then to Allahabad for a week halting for the night at Cawnpore. He will afterwards visit Benares and Lucknow, and will arrive at Naini Tal about the middle of August.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 16.

At this afternoon's meeting in Karachi, the board of directors of the Sind Light Railways, Limited, declared an interim dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the half year ending the 30th of June last.

THE SILVER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

Commerce this week in dealing with the silver market declares that the silver corner still exists, but the holding is in London and not in India. The ring still holds stocks in London to the tune of two millions sterling while the Government of India at present does not hold enough silver in its treasuries to finance the new jute crops. Government in hanging back too long and it looks, declares the paper, as if the pernicious ring is going to breast the tape ahead of the Government after all.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 16.

The Bombay Government is arranging for the conduct of scientific investigations at Karachi regarding the prevalence of the genus of mosquito family known as Stegomyia Fasciata, the carrier of yellow fever.

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Captain I. MacIvor, Station Staff Officer, Bombay, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from 19th July or the date of availing himself of it.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE JAPANESE MENACE.

Remarkable Australian View.

THE following news, later than the mail, appear in the Australian paper.

London, June 30.

In the July number of the "Nineteenth Century" Mr. J. A. Hogue, a former Cabinet Minister in New South Wales, deals with the growing Japanese power and the Japanisation of China, which will he asserts, eventually make Japan mistress of the East. He emphasises Australia's vulnerability and declares that any Power holding Australia holds the key of the South Pacific. He instances the recent Japanese Antarctic expedition as merely part of a design to spy upon Pacific territory. "The Australian opinion," he adds, "is that in the event of an Anglo-German war Japan will take decisive action in the South Pacific. The keeping of Australia concerns not merely Great Britain, but also the United States and the European Powers, and this consideration alone ought to keep Germany from quarrelling with Great Britain and Great Britain from thwarting Germany's African expansion."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, June 29.

The suffragettes have started a window-smashing campaign at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Derby, Ilkeston, Manchester, Ludlow, Hitchin, Letchworth, Clapham and Regent-street (London). Yesterday they posted on the broken windows notices protesting against the forcible feeding of their imprisoned colleagues and warning the Government that more windows would be smashed if women were not given the franchise. Several of the window smashers were arrested.

The suffragettes are suspected of having attempted to burn the residence of Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M. P. (Liberal). A hole was bored in the front door of the house and burning paper and canvas saturated with oil, were thrust through it. Two women were seen in the vicinity of the house at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and a woman's satchel was found near the door.

The House of Commons yesterday, by 213 votes to 69, refused to reduce the salary of the Home Secretary (Mr. Reginald McKenna) as a protest against the forcible feeding of the imprisoned suffragettes who had entered upon a hunger strike.

London, June 30.

The suffragettes took part in further window-smashing expeditions at Leicester and elsewhere yesterday.

Violet Doubney was yesterday sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having smashed several windows at the residence of the Home Secretary (Mr. Reginald McKenna.)

Eleven of the suffragettes imprisoned at Birmingham for window-smashing have been released as a result of the hunger strike upon which they had entered. The majority of them had been forcibly fed while they were in gaol.

During Mr. Lloyd-George's meeting at Woodford suffragettes (men and women) constantly interrupted the proceedings, and in fierce struggles with the infuriated stewards chairs were broken and women's hats were torn off. Many of the rioters were ejected in an exhausted and blood-stained condition, and 14 of them had to be conveyed to their homes in ambulances.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

Rome, June 28.

Count Patieno, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for having murdered Countess Giulia, will be kept in solitary confinement for 10 years in a cell 6 1-2 feet long, 5 1-2 feet wide, and 6 feet high, and his food will be passed to him through a trap-door. He will not be allowed to speak to anyone while he is in his cell. but his parents will be allowed to visit him once a year and he will be permitted to walk in the gaol yard once a month. Queen Helena, who had been a friend of the murderer and his victim, left Rome early last week in order to avoid the final scene in connection with the trial of Patieno.

THE TITANIC DISASTER.

London, June 30.

At yesterday's sitting of the British Commission appointed to inquire into the Titanic disaster Sir Rufus Isaacs (Attorney-General), who appeared for the Board of Trade, said it seemed that the Titanic was not being driven to establish a record, but if her speed had been reduced to eight or ten knots she would not have sunk, even though it might not have been possible to avoid the collision with the iceberg. The impact occurred only 40 seconds after the iceberg had been sighted. It was idle to suggest that the accident was of the kind that must occur.

The Chairman (Lord Mersey) remarked incidentally that he felt inclined to think that the whole disaster was due to excessive speed.

CHURCH AND STATE.

London, July 1.

In a Diocesan letter the Bishop of Oxford discusses the dispute that arose at Norwich through the refusal of Canon Thompson to administer Holy Communion to Mr. Banister in consequence of the latter's having married his deceased wife's sister.

"The Church law," states the Bishop, "treats marriage with a deceased wife's sister as incestuous, and Canon 109 requires us to refuse Communion to those contracting it. Since the power to determine the conditions upon which Communion shall be administered belongs to the Church, alone, it is our duty to abide by the principle and to face the consequences."

DARING AVIATORY FEATS.

Vienna, July 1.

While M. Sablating, accompanied by a passenger, was flying a biplane from Beutsch to Wagram yesterday the levers controlling the planes broke when the biplane was at a height of 1,300ft. M. Sablating crept forward on the machine and operated the planes with his hands, with the result that although the biplane fell to the ground and was smashed to atoms, the decent was broken sufficiently to allow the aviator and his companion to escape serious injury.

At an aviation meeting here on Saturday Lieut. Blschke, accompanied by a passenger, flew an aeroplane to a height of 13,970ft.—a record.

CANADA AND DEFENCE.

London, July 1.

The "Times," commenting upon the approaching naval conference between the Admiralty and the Canadian Ministers, states: "Canadian opinion is deeply divided. The party in power regard it impossible to have a separatist naval policy and common Imperial citizenship, but the Liberals, on the other hand, are haunted by a fear that the Dominion might be drawn into the vortex of European militarism, and this fear has still to be reckoned with. It is vitally important that in any action the dominions should have the national sanction. England does not desire to dictate their policy. Mr. Churchill's suggested overseas patrol was excellently contrived to avert such fears."

CALLOUS MOTORISTS.

Berlin, June 30.

At Weimar yesterday some motorists knocked down and killed at sergeant-major of the gendarmerie. With incredible callousness they dragged their victim to the side of a road and then, after placing his helmet on his head, drove away.

IN BRIEF.

In the shooting competition with miniature rifles. for the Dewar trophy England scored 24,548 and the United States 24,291.

A sum of £20,000 has been anonymously given to St. Thomas's Hospital.

The steamer King Arthur (3,968 tons) was stranded at Bahia, in Brazil, on May 7, and the underwriters settled for the vessel as a total loss at £1,100. The steamer has now been refloated and has been brought into harbour.

The Improvement Committee of the London County Council has considered the scheme of the Commonwealth's London offices, and it reports that the design is a very bold one.

The crew of the Fram (Captain Amundsen's exploring ship) reached here yesterday en route to Norway. The majority of the men will rejoin Captain Amundsen in his dash for the North Pole.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Musjid Land In dispute.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal, in which a question of importance with regard to the status of land attached to the office of a "Mulani" of a mosque was involved.

One Balamukund Maniram, a Marvadi, sued Tagu Walad Abdul and others in the court of the Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to recover possession of one-half of an Inam property on the ground that he had purchased the right, title and interest of the defendant's father at a court sale. The defendants on the other hand, urged that the land in suit was service Inam land and had been held by them on behalf of the Masjid at Bhagur to furnish the expenses of the masjid since the days of the Mahomedan Emperors and had been continued to them as service Inam land by the Peshwas and the British Government. They, therefore, claimed that the land was not alienable, and not liable to be attached and sold in execution of a decree by the civil courts.

The Subordinate Judge of Nasik held that the land in dispute was service land and as such was not liable to be attached and sold, and dismissed the Marwadi's suit.

The Marwadi then appealed and succeeded.

The Appellate Court in deciding the appeal noted en passant that the office of a Kazi was not an hereditary one except by especial custom, and that it had been held that the property attached to that office not being watan property was alienable. In the present case the property was attached to the office of a "Mulani" which was not an hereditary office within the meaning of the "Hereditary Offices Act." The lands attached to such office could not therefore be held to be "watan" property. The grant was not originally or subsequently of soil, he, therefore, held that the property in question was liable to attachment and sale in execution of a civil court decree and reversed the decree of the first court.

Against this order the Mulanis appealed to their lordships, who after carefully hearing the arguments of Mr. P. B. Shigne, concurred with the view taken by the lower appellate court, and dismissed the appeal.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

Their Lordships also heard an appeal against the decree passed by the District Judge of Broach in which he confirmed the award of the Collector of Broach allowing compensation of Rs. 350 per acre with regard to 14 acres and 15 guntas of land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act on behalf of Government. The appellant in this case was one Nagori Adam Mohomed Vali, and the respondent, the Assistant Collector of Broach.

The District Judge was of opinion that the land in dispute had admittedly been always used for cultivation, being black soil. The land was about a furlong from the metalled road and there were very few houses more or less distant from the land in dispute. After a careful consideration of the value fetched at the recent sales of lands in the locality, the District Judge considered Rs. 350 per acre awarded by the Collector was a fair price.

In appeal Mr. L. A. Shah for the appellant contended that the District Judge had ignored the fact that the sales of adjoining lands showed that the land in dispute had a much higher market value than that awarded by the Collector and the District Judge and that the proper compensation would have been Rs. 800 per acre.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in said delivering the judgment of the Court, that the land in dispute was described as wajifa land that is Inam land on which only a small quit rent is payable. The Collector who acquired this land by a notification awarded Rs. 350 per acre, which the District Judge had confirmed. Before the Collector and the District Judge it was urged that this land was fit for building purposes and that its value ought to have been assessed on that basis. With regard to the prices paid for the adjoining land it was in evidence that the prices paid were fancy prices. Apart from this fact there was the evidence that the land in this locality was being used for building purposes. Against this there was evidence that the land was difficult of access and was far away from the metalled road. However, his lordship thought it did not warrant the court in ignoring the fact that the land in this locality was coming into use for building purposes and that prices had accordingly risen. His lordship was of opinion that the award of the Collector and the District Judge did not meet with the justice of the case. The appeal was allowed and the award modified by allowing to the claimant Rs. 800 per acre.

LIMITATION OF DECREES.

The same bench further disposed of an appeal in execution proceedings in which Rs. 69,449 was at stake on a question of limitation.

On the 5th November, 1897, the plaintiff, Bando Krishna Kanbargi, obtained a decree against Narsinha Koner Despande and others for a sum of Rs. 56,575. Under this decree Rs. 575 was to be paid immediately and Rs. 6,000 at the end of January, 1898, and the defendants were to pay Rs. 1,000 towards the principal every year before the end of each January, and in case of failure the mortgaged villages were to be sold for the settlement of the unpaid balance of the principal and interest at six per cent. The interest on the amount of principal due was Rs. 1,980 per year, and in security of the payment of this interest, the defendants were to give the plaintiff possession of certain villages, which consisted of inam and non-inam lands.

An application for the execution of the decree was presented on the 2nd December, 1907, that is more than ten years after the date of the decree. The subordinate judge of Belgaum held that the present application and the five former ones for execution were not strictly in accordance with the law and rejected the application. Against the above order the plaintiff appealed to their lordships.

Mr. Justice Chandavarker in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the fallacy of the subordinate judge's reasoning lay in the fact of his holding that every previous darkast was not in accordance with law on his examination of the darkast and its surrounding circumstances This was going out-side the darkast, whereas all that article 179 of the Limitation Act required the court to see for the purposes of limitation was, whether the darkast itself, whatever its merits on the evidence might be, was made in conformity with the requirements of the law relating to execution. His lordship held that each of the applications by itself, was in order in that it sought relief which was in the decree.

The decree of the lower court was reversed, and the darkast remanded to the lower court for disposal on its merits according to law.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Davar tried the following short causes :—

Sadabai, a widow, sought to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000 from the Gresham Life Insurance Company, Limited, whose agents in Bombay are Messrs. Croft Mody and Co., on account of the policy of her late husband. Mr. Kolasker appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Weldon for the defendant firm.

Mr. Weldon :—Your Lordship, this case must be transferred to the Long Causes list, as we wish to call medical evidence. We say that the policy was issued by us on a misrepresentation made to us as to the general health of the husband of Sadabai. We have the evidence of Dr. Massina and Dr. De Voine, to show that he was suffering from rheumatism, gout and other diseases. The policy was issued in 1907. The man died in 1908, and the claim was not put in till 1911.

Mr. Kolasker, on behalf of the widow, said that this was a case in which a rich firm was harassing a poor widow. The widow could not fight the rich company, if the suit was transferred to the long causes. The company had not up-to-date given them inspection of the report made by the Company's Chief Medical Officer on Dr. Ankleshria's certificate, nor informed them of the material facts on which they relied. Further, although the summons had been issued about a month ago, the written statement of the company was only furnished to them the previous evening.

His lordship ordered the case to be transferred to the Long Causes List, and directed that it should be placed on any board for hearing within a fortnight. The defendants were not to get the costs of the day. His lordship further directed the defendant company to give inspection of all material papers to the plaintiff.

Bihral Jethmal, and others sued Raghunath Sukdeo and Company to recover a sum of Rs. 5,957 as balance due on account of certain dealings they had with the firm.

Binral who was examined by the Hon. Mr. Jinah to prove his case deposed that he honoured the hundis of the defendants and accounts were made and settled every year. He had two bales of "baflas" (inferior cotton) belonging to the defendants worth about Rs. 150, and he was ready to give them credit for it.

His lordship decreed accordingly.

His lordship further disposed of a suit in which Bhikanchand Kanagalal sued Parasharam Vinpchand for the payment of such amount as may be found due after taking accounts.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the defendants, asked that the suit might be transferred to the Long Causes list as the so-called transactions between the parties were betting transactions known as "Teji" and "Mundi," and that an examination of the books of the plaintiff would prove this. Further he added if this was held not to be a "Teji" and "Mundi" transaction, he would contend that the plaintiff was their "pucca adatia" that is agent, and if an account was taken, it would be found that the plaintiff was in debt to the defendants.

His lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the Long Causes list.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A MUCCADAM'S LIABILITY.

At the Small Causes Court, the Full Bench, consisting of the Chief Judge and the Acting Second Judge, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, disposed of an appeal against the lower court's judgment passing a decree for Rs. 1 in the suit of Jitoba Bhairoba against the G. I. P. Railway Company and Ramji Keshowji.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. S. Davar for the second defendant.

The facts of the case were that the plaintiff, an up-country silk dyer, bought in Bombay a bale of raw silk of the value of Rs. 805. He entrusted the bale to the second defendant, a muccadam, for consignment to Lonand over the first defendant's line. The bale was lost in transit and the plaintiff made a claim against the Railway Company. The Company contended that they were exempt from all liability under a risk note passed to them by the second defendant. He then brought a suit against the Company and the second defendant, but the lower court dismissed the suit against the Company, and passed a decree for Re. 1 against the second defendant as nominal damages on the ground that he had booked the consignment in his own name which he had not been instructed to do.

The plaintiff appealed against this decision and after hearing the arguments, the Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said that the risk-note stated that the railway company had asked for an increased charge in respect of the consignment as being of silk, an excepted article, and being of a value exceeding Rs. 100, but that the muccadam had elected not to pay such charge and to hold the Company free from all liability for the loss of the goods. The muccadam had no authority to do this, without his employer's instructions, which he had admittedly not asked for nor taken. He was, therefore, liable for the loss. He, therefore varied the decree of the lower Court by passing judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 805 with costs against the second defendant.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

Charge against the Accused Withdrawn.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Umrigar appeared to further answer the charge of causing obstruction to the tramway traffic.

Mr. Blunt, solicitor, appeared for the Tramway Company, while Mr. Acworth, solicitor, for the defence.

Mr. Blunt said the parties had come to an arrangement and the company did not wish to proceed with the case.

Mr. Acworth said that his client had agreed not to make use of the fact that this case had been withdrawn in the civil suit which he had filed against the company for damages. A further understanding was that his written statement should be read to his worship.

A formal application for withdrawing the case was made and the magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

The written statement read to the court ran as follows :—

I am a Government Abkari contractor having places of business in various parts of Bombay and reside at Girgaum Road. I am a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay.

Between 10-30 and 11 p. m. on Thursday, the 16th May, 1912, I was driving with my friend Mr. Merwanji Jamsedji Khan from Pydhownie along Kalbadevi Road and when we came near the Monkey Temple, "at the corner of Vithalwady, at, a short distance nearer the Fort, the horse of my carriage fell down suddenly and the coachman fell forward on the box. Simulataneously therewith there was a very loud explosion which seemed to come from beneath the carriage and I saw what appeared to be flashes of lightning round about ; when the horse fell the noise of explosion occurred again. I was much alarmed and consequently I jumped out of the carriage, but in doing so one of my shoes fell off and I twisted my ankle and fell on the road.

My friend then jumped out and helped me up and I then shouted for the police, as also did my friend. At this time there was no policeman on the spot.

A few persons who had assembled told me that the electric tram wire had broken and that one person had been injured.

At this stage P.C. No. 548 came up and began to find fault with the tramway employes. My friend was endeavouring to recover my shoes by means of his stick, but it had fallen near the carriage and he was unable to recover it in consequences of the flashes or flames which were still continuing.

While my friend was so engaged, which was about five minutes after my horse fell, two Europeans came to the scene of the accident, but instead of helping by unharnessing the horse, which was still lying on the ground as if dead, although repeatedly requested by me and others to do so, they appeared to treat the matter as a joke and very soon went away.

After the explosions and flashes had ceased an emergency wagon of the Tramway Company came from the Pydhownie side and a workman alighted therefrom and coming near my carriage pulled the electric wire from below the horse and carriage with his hand on which he wore a rubber glove. I complained to this man of the indifference of the tramway employes, but he merely shrugged his shoulder and said nothing : he did not even tell any of the company's employes to help in unharnessing the horse which was still lying on the ground apparently unconscious.

After the wire had been removed the coachman cut the harness and with the assistance of a native policeman and others tried to move the horse on one side and after sometime the horse was with considerable difficulty made to stand up. I then found that the horse had received burns and scalds all over its legs and sides and had also several bruises on the hip and haunch.

At this time a European Police Inspector, accompanied by a native police Jamadar, came to the spot and after examining the horse and carriage the Inspector asked if he could send me to the hospital, but I declined and thereupon he asked me for my statement which he noted down in writing.

After explaining to him what had happened I complained to him of the indifference of the Tramway Company's employes and informed him as was the case that no one had warned me about the broken wire or of any danger on the road. I took the Police Inspector and the Jamadar to the conductor and driver of the car and he asked them whether they had given any warning to my coachman or any assistance after the accident, but the only reply they gave was, "What could they do ?"

My friend and I subsequently left in a hack victoria which was procured for us under the Inspector's orders and at this time the repairs to the broken wire had not been finished.

It is altogether untrue that I in any way obstructed or impeded any servant of the company in the discharge of his duty. It is also altogether untrue that I insisted on my coachman driving on in spite of warnings given by any policeman or company's servants, no warning of any sort was in fact given. It is also altogether untrue that I was assertive or obstructed Mr. Thomson in carrying out the necessary repair to the broken wire. As a matter of fact I had received a very severe shock and was much shaken and felt altogether upset.

I was laid up in consequence of the before mentioned occurrence until the 21st May 1912, on which day under my instructions my solicitors, Messrs. Little & Co., wrote to the Tramway Company claiming damages on my behalf and I drew attention to the fact that this information was not filed until the 23rd May, 1912 that is to say a week after the alleged occurrence and two days after the claim made in my behalf by my solicitors.

EXTORTION BY A LOAFER.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Sakaram Ganu, a young Hindu, with extortion.

The complaint was that on Friday evening Mr. Phiroze Pestonji Khandallawalla, son of the ex-Private Secretary to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, was in the University Gardens, when the accused approached him. Khandallawalla left the place, but the accused followed him. When he was in a secluded spot in Elphinstone Circle, the accused seized the Parsi youth, and demanded some money. He also put his hand on his watch-guard and got hold of his umbrella. He threatened that he would accuse him of an indecent assault if he did not pay. The Parsi became frightened and took him to his house in Parsi Bazaar Street. He went in and brought out a four anna piece, the accused in the meantime waited in the Road holding the umbrella as security. The accused took four the annas and left threatening to see him again on some future occasion. Khandallawalla informed his father of this, who sent him the next day with his uncle to the University Gardens. The accused came up and he was pointed out by the complainant and arrested.

The accused denied the charge, but was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEAP BISCUITS.

Inspector Spiers charged Nama Joti, a Municipal cart driver, and two others, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of tins of biscuits and sweets valued at Rs. 87, the property of Cowasji Rattanj Master, a provision merchant, whose shop is near the Crawford Market.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused took the tins which were stolen from the complainant's shop to the Sergeants' Mess at Colaba. The accused sold the tins to the messman, Subhan Mudan Bux, for Rs. 11.

The police having received a complaint of the theft made inquiries and Inspector Spiers found the tins stocked in a cupboard in the mess.

The first and second accused were old offenders. In their youth they had been sent to the Reformatory and afterwards to jail on many occasions. They were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two months out of the period to be spent in solitary confinement, and they were ordered to report their address to the police after their return from the jail. The third accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The messman was next charged with receiving stolen property.

A barrister who defended him said he was an old and honest man and had served in many regiments. He once worked under Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who had given him a very good certificate.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 25.

A HAJI'S SWORD.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Abdul Rahiman Haji Traju, an inhabitant of Java, was charged with possessing a sword without a license. The accused was arrested yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus, as he was walking on the platform with the sword in his hand. He pleaded that he came from Java and was proceeding on a pilgrimage to Jeddah. The sword was meant to be used as a chopper during the journey. He also carried it for self-defence. He could carry arms in Java without any licence. He was sorry if he was considered to have committed an offence. His worship fined him Rs. 2.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.

The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday dismissed the charge of receiving stolen property and ordered Sakalchand, a silversmith, to be acquitted. The allegation was that he had purchased for five rupees a silver watch, which was valued at Rs. 22. The watch was stolen by two privates of the Royal Scotts for which they were convicted and sent to jail the previous day.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Variawalla charged one Mahomed Mahomed Myan with the possession of 3,148 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 150. On Monday night at 8-30 o'clock the Inspector arrested the accused at Chimna Butcher Street, near Null Bazar. On a search being taken the drug was found on the person of the accused. He was fined Rs. 150, with the option of three months' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, concluded the inquiry touching the death of Jayabai, a Mahar woman.

The circumstances under which the deceased met with her death have already been reported.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by her having been stabbed in several places with a penknife by Pandia Dula, under such circumstances that the act of Pandia was an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THE "TITANIC" INQUIRY.

Interesting Forecast of Lord Mersey's Report.

It has been obvious from interpolated remarks made during the speeches of counsel, wrote the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on June 28th, that Lord Mersey has already made up his mind on the main lines of his report, which will of course represent the findings of the whole Court. The other commissioners who have rendered the greatest assistance are Professor Biles, who has given expert advice on the question of construction, and Admiral Calthrop, on navigation.

The following is a brief forecast of what are likely to be the main points of the judgment. In the first place it will not deal with the conduct of the officers in control of the ship. There will be no finding of negligence against Captain Smith. Neither will there be any censure on Mr. Ismay or any other of the suriving passengers. On the other hand it is expected that Lord Mersey will find that the Californian did see distress signals which were those of the "Titanic," and that its officers failed in their duty in regard to them. It is to be remembered that the constitution of the Court gives it no jurisdiction over the certificates of those officers. Definite recommendations are expected to be made (1, for a change of route at times when ice is prevalent, (2) to ensure a slackening of speed in an ice region, and (3) in respect of "wireless." In is, on the whole) unlikely that Lord Mersey will recommend the change which many people desire, viz. that of making the operators responsible solely to the captain, but he is expected to report in favour of an increase in the wireless staff, both in the number of operators and in people to fetch and carry for them, which will ensure a continuous wireless service on board and proper attention in the execution of it, and to recommend that messages bearing on navigation shall have precedence over all others and be brought immediately to the notice of the navigating officer. With regard to the Board of Trade, he will probably fine against it in so far as it has been proved to have paid insufficient attention to the problems arising from this new and larger type of ship. But for some recent changes in the "personnel" of the Board's advisers his finding would in all probability have been more severe. On the question of boats and bulkheads Lord Mersey's recommendations are expected to be general in character, and directed to the two Departmental Committee at present discussing these subjects. They will probably be to the effect that the two subjects should be considered in relation to one another, but that as far as is practicable boats shoud be carried for all on board.

THE STEALTHY APPROACH OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

No disease is more stealthy in its approach than kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous ; it may become deep seated before the danger is realised.

Therefore it is of great importance to recognise the warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Pain in the back is a sign of kidney trouble. So are gravel, sediment in the water, and other urinary disorders, headches, languor, puffy eyes. These are well-known symptoms of kidney trouble.

As the kidney grow worse serious disorders set in, such as rheumatism, dropsy, sciatica, stone, etc.

These disorders arise from the urinous poisons in the blood, which weak kidneys are unable to take out. The impurities stay in the system so long as the kidneys are unable to filter them out.

If you would be well you must keep your kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills act quickly and directly upon the kidneys and bladder, helping them to flush out the body's waste and impurities. This medicine is solely for the kidneys and bladder.

"One day I was taken with such a stabbing pain in my back that I fell helpless to the ground," says Mrs. E. Riley, of 147, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, England.

I could not move, and friends had to help me home. The doctor said I had sciatica and lumbago. I had to keep to bed for five weeks, unable to move without assistance.

"Now, however, I am perfectly well, thanks to my using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They soon did me good, gradually removing every trace of the sciatica and lumbago. (Signed) Emma Riley."

Over a year later, Mrs. Riley said :—"I am still keeping well ; my health is due to Doan's Pills."

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

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Little's Oriental Balm has dealt it a death-blow.

No tongue can describe the misery produced by Rheumatism— but YOU know its terrible tortures, and YOU need the ready aid of Little's Oriental Balm.

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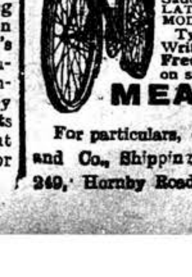

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THE WEATHER.

Activity of the Arabian Sea Monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The area of low pressure in the Bay persists, but has not become of greater importance, and the Arabian Sea monsoon has been more active over a large part of its field. The rainfall has been nearly general on both coasts of the Peninsula, Madras, the Deccan, Hyderabad, South Bombay, and the Deccan; local in the Central Provinces; fairly general in Gujarat, Rajputna, Central India, the submontane Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal; local in Binar, Orissa and Assam; nearly general in Upper and Lower Burma.

Ratnagiri and Mormugao each record an inch and a half inch; Karwar, two inches; Mangalore and Masulipatam, each three inches; Gopalpur, Gulbarga, and Hyderabad (Deccan), each an inch and a half inch; Nizambad, Hanamkonda, Pachmarhi, Nagpur, Dwarka, Udaipur, and Kotah, each one inch; Murree, Meerut, and Chakarata, each two inches; Agra, three inches Jhansi, an inch and a half inch; Shillong, two inches; Silchar, Tavoy, and Slipper Island, each one inch; Mergui, an inch and a half inch.

The temparature is high in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, South-west Punjab, and low in Madras, the Deccan, North Coromandel Coast.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall in North Bombay, the Deccan east, Gujarat, Punjab. A decrease in the north-east coast of the Peninsula, and a few falls in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Washington," Captain C. Stege which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York reports having experienced boisterous weather.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Ct.
Previously registered......	14·39	14·31	14·89	14·70
Tuesday, 16th July.........	0·39	0·86	1·11	0·54
Total	14·78	15·17	16·00	15·24
Same date last year.........	24·54	24·06	23·29	23·12

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·56	15·95	29·29	21·56

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 16th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	70	20	69

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·37" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme western and southern districts; Allahabad has had 0·13". Agra 2·76" and Jhansi 1·27". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·13" of rain and Kotah 1·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in lower Sind and Rajputana and clear in upper Sind. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Kathiawar, south Gujarat and west Central India; Bhuj has had 0·34", Dwarka 1·16", Veravel 0·22", Rajkot 0·72", Bhavnagar Para 0·34". Surat 0·85", and Neemuch and Indore 0·25" each. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Neemuch and in defect at Dwarka and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·19", Akola 0·26", Nagpur 0·92" and Chanda 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·54", Ratnagiri 1·32", Mormugao 1·31" and Karwar 2·05". Skies are heavily clouded The usual amount of moisture is present in the air Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 0·91, Hyderabad 1·40, Sholapur 0·14, Bijapur 0·26, and Belgaum 0·43. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall in the Peninsula; widespread rain has fallen on the west coast and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and the adjacent districts on the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general also in Kathiawar, south Gujarath, west Central India, south Rajputana and the extreme western and southern districts of the United Provinces. Local rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and the north Punjab. The monsoon has strengthened slightly.

Widespread rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the central parts of the country, and local rain in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Deccan. Some showers may occur in the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 16th July, was 29·670 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 17th July, 1912.

405. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

406—Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 5 and 6 as follows:—

Sunday the 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Monday the 22nd instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 20 a. m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" was, it is well known, produced in reaction against the dominant comedy of his day, and was a reversion to A type which had been most recently exhibited by Vanbrugh and Cibber. The reversion was justified by its success, but it is curious to remember to what an extent Goldsmith was, in respect of his dramatic opinions, under the sway of the pseudo-classic ideals, and how blind he was to the significance of the changes that were taking place in the theatre of his day. He set forth his ideas in a paper which in 1773, the year of his great play, he contributed to the "Westminster Magazine" and which is reprinted as the twenty-second in his collection of "Essays." From this it appears that he was entirely at one with Aristotle in severely limiting tragedy to depiction the calamities of the great and comedy to delineating the frailties of "the lower part of mankind." That tragedy should find its material in the ordinary ranks of life was inadmissible. There is, indeed, a specious argument for keeping tragedy among the great on the ground that, events there being upon a greater scale, emotions will be deeper in proportion, and Goldsmith urges it. "When tragedy," he says, "exhibits to us some great man fallen from his height and struggling with want and adversity, who feel his situation in the same manner as we suppose he himself must feel, and our pity is increased in proportion to the height from which he fell." To, this, however, the answer is easy that if a spectator is appealed to by scenes to which he has to rise by an effort of imagination, much more will he respond when the scenes exhibit life on a plane level with his own. As a matter of fact "tragedie bourgeoise" was coming into existence, the offspring of which is melodrama, a form which, although in our own day fossilised into a shape the formula of which seems to be the maximum of realism in the scenic effects and the maximum of convention in the characters and construction, is yet, in the hands of a master, capable of great things.

Further, Goldsmith is all for absolute unity of emotion in tragedy and comedy. No comic element must intrude into the former, no tragic element into the latter. Why writers should have thought they were following the classics in maintaining this thesis it is difficult to guess. The revelling Herakles in the "Alcestis" of Euripides is a comic character, and scholars suggest that the terminal play of a tetralogy invariably contained comic passages to relieve the feelings of spectators who had witnessed a series of three-decker tragedies. Moreover, the play that mingles the comic with the tragic is all the truer to life on that account, for life is a Janus one face of which wears the tragic and the other the comic mask. Nor would the case be won for pure comedy even if it could be proved that it gave more pleasure than the mixed sort, for if the latters gives pleasure of a different kind it has vindicated itself as a separate genre. As a matter of fact, a play that occupies the ground common to tragedy and comedy, and while eliminating from the former its element of terror retains that of pity, and while eliminating from the latter its element of farce retains its wit and humour, gives us our modern "drama."

Goldsmith applies the term "sentimental comedy" to the mixed sort, but perhaps that designation is better used in connection with comedies which perpetuated the didactic tradition of Steele. Steele set himself to clear the theatre of the grossness of the Restoration manner, and put upon the stage a type of play which later on was marked by three characteristics. It was full of moral sentiments and even preachings; Steele himself ruined his adaptation of Moliere's "Menteur" by exhibiting a character in the agonies of remorse. It aimed at a certain "dignity"; some things were too vulgar for it, so that the bailiffs scene in "She Stoops to Conquer" and to be excised as being too "low" for the delicate perceptions of spectators who had no fault to find, say, with the bedroom scene in Hoadly's "Suspicious Husband." Finally, by dint of representing men as they ought to be rather than as they are, it came to represent them as they could not possibly be, and characters were presented on the stage in whom passions which in real life carry everything before them were held in check by the most chimeric scruples and the most fastidious "false delicacies."

Mr. Aleyn Lyell Reade's new volume of "Johnsonian Gleanings" is devoted to Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's black servant and legate. He has collected the "omne scibile" of the subject, and many readers will turn with interest to the part of the book that describes Francis's career subsequent to the time when the page of Boswell closes upon him. After Johnson's affairs were settled he went, as he had been directed, to Lichfield, where for some years he led and easy-going, improvident, but otherwise innocent life. An interviewer in 1793 found him spending his time in "fishing, cultivating a few potatoes, and a little reading," and deponing that Johnson never in his fiercest moment called him worse than "you dunghill dog." He early got rid of a considerable sum of loose money, and his annuity of £70 proved insufficient for his needs, so that we find him calling for arrears of interest on a loan of Johnson's to Bishop Percy, and later asking a slice of the capital itself, while he avails himself of the occasion of a letter from Boswel to ask a loan of money. Things continue to proceed from bad to worse, and relics of Johnson have to go—his famous watch, his trinkets, his books. It may have been want that led him to retire to Burntwood, a hamlet a few miles off, and open a school. There he lived only a few years, and died in 1801 in Stafford Infirmary, whither he had been removed for an operation. Of a son whom he had christened Samuel, after the lexicographer, we own some account to the fact that he came under the influence of a Methodist revival. The chronicler contrasts the original with the religious state of the man. To begin with, he was fond of gaiety. "The outer man was set up as an idol by the fallen spirit that inhabited it. He went, it appears, as far in dress and ornament as his circumstances would admit. He likewise spent much time in dressing his head, as he did not like for a single hair to be out of order; and was, as he afterwards expressed it, as proud a fop as over lived." Out of this unpromising material religion made a fine convert, and he died after an indefatigable life as a local preacher. It is interesting to know that there is no lack of descendants of Francis Barber in the Burslem district.

The fact that one of the English publishers puts in the forefront of his advertisement the announcement of "five American novels" suggests that an attempt is to be made to push American fiction with British readers. Hitherto, of the many novelists popular in the United States, only a few have become widely known here. We are all familiar with works of Mr. Jack London and Mrs. Wiggins; we know something of Mr. Robert W. Chambers and Mr. Louis Joseph Vance, while the success of "Queed" has made everyone acquainted with the name of Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison. The reception, however, accorded to the average American author has been somewhat halfhearted. As to the future American publishers are themselves doubtful. So long ago as March last one, writing to the New York "Sun," thought he saw a brightening of the prospect and a growing interest on the part of readers in this country in novels by American authors dealing "with large themes, New York society, or matters of international interest." Another, however, writing at the same time, thought that things would remain as they were, and indicated Australia as being the likeliest market in the immediate future. Time only will tell, but it is interesting to note that while a book which succeeds in America will not necessarily prove a success here, the "vice versa" of the case is not true, and the popularity of such writers as Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. W. J. Locke, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mrs. Barclay, to mention no others, shows that a novel that finds a large audience with us is pretty sure to find a large audience in the United States, and one which tops the list here will top the list there also.

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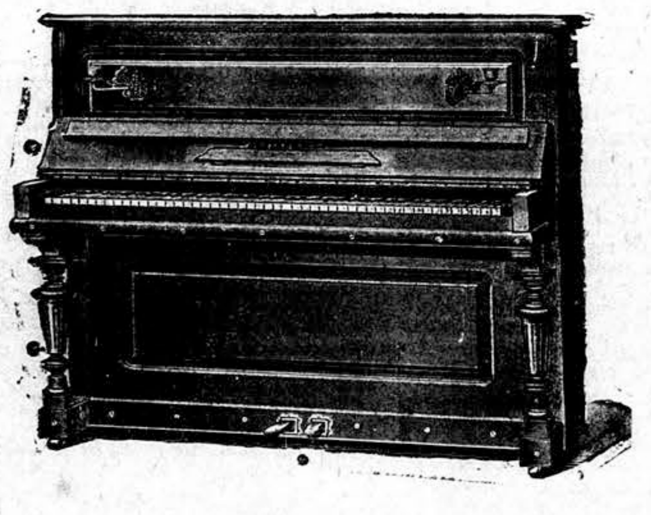

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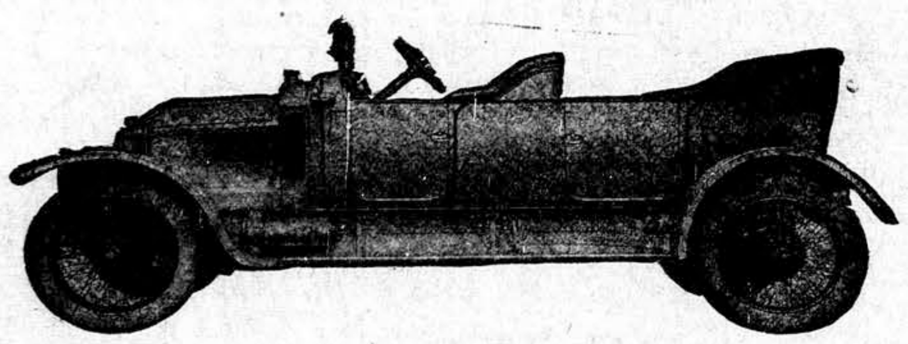

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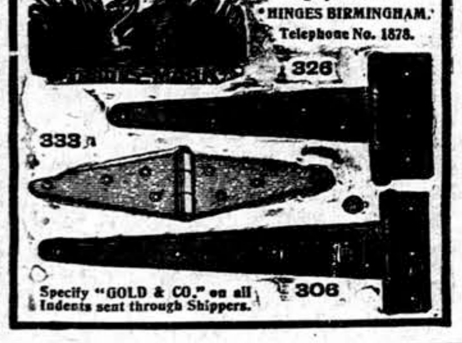

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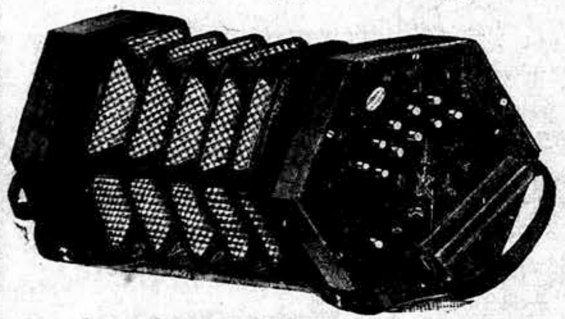

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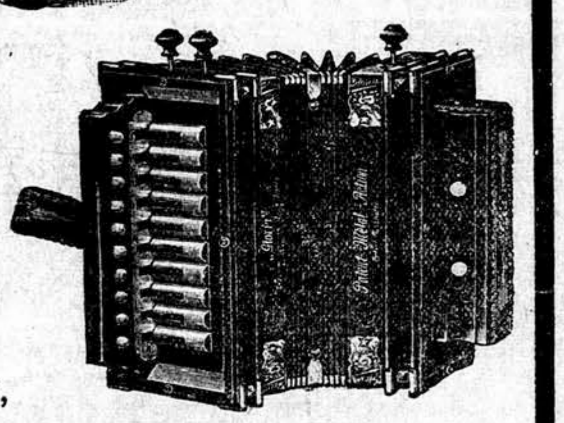

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.